

Devoted to the Construction and Operation of Better Grain Handling Plants.

### In This Number:

Changes in U. S. Grain Grades

Indiana Dealers Discuss Handling  
Pooled Wheat

Northwestern Dealers in Convention

Wild Garlic in Indiana  
Prof. A. A. Hansen, Purdue U.

Leakproof Bearings For Motors

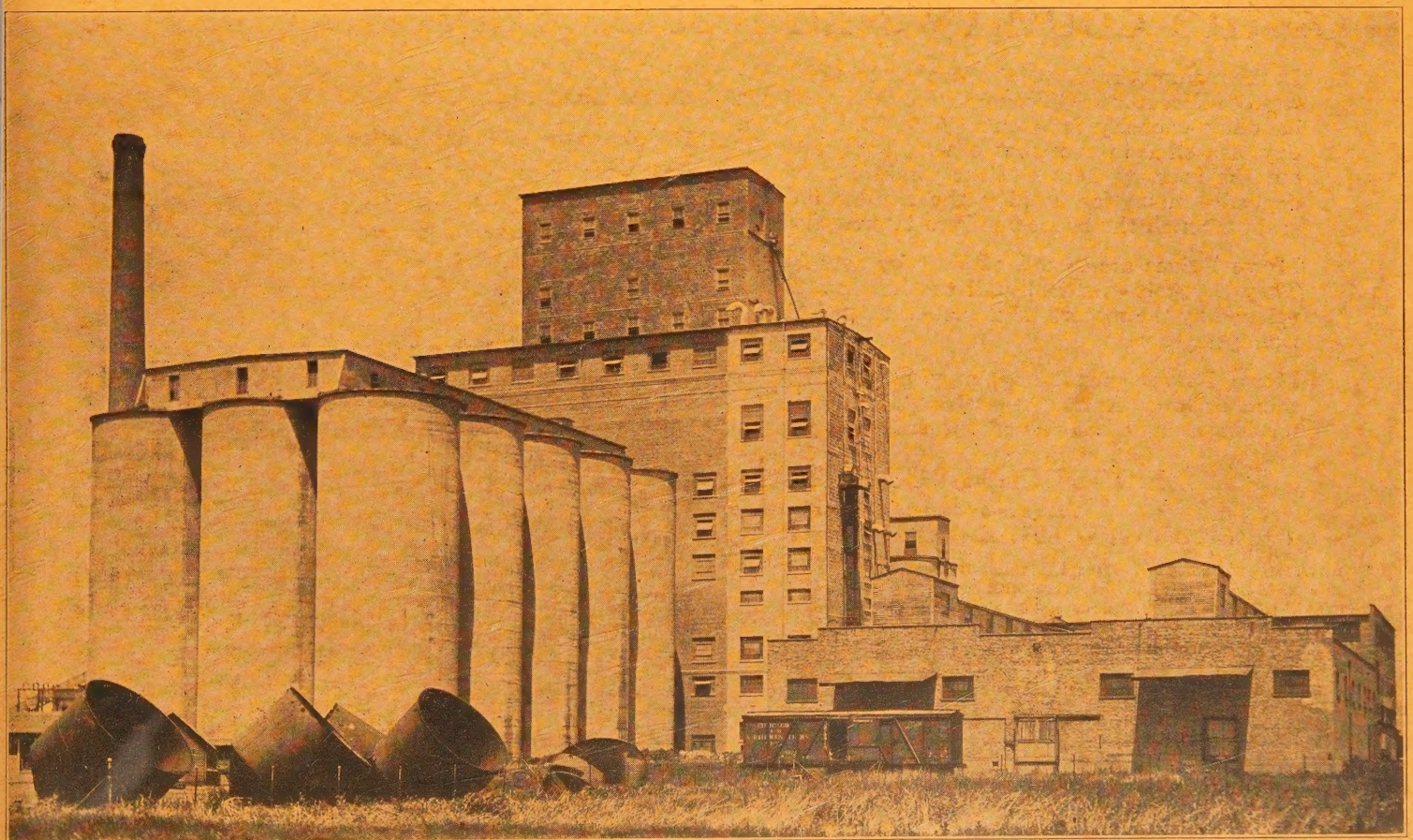
The Interdependence of All Business  
Frank L. Carey, Pres. Chicago  
Board of Trade

Shipper's Grain Not Property of  
Public Elevators

Side Track Lease Exempts R. R.

Liability for Freight Charges

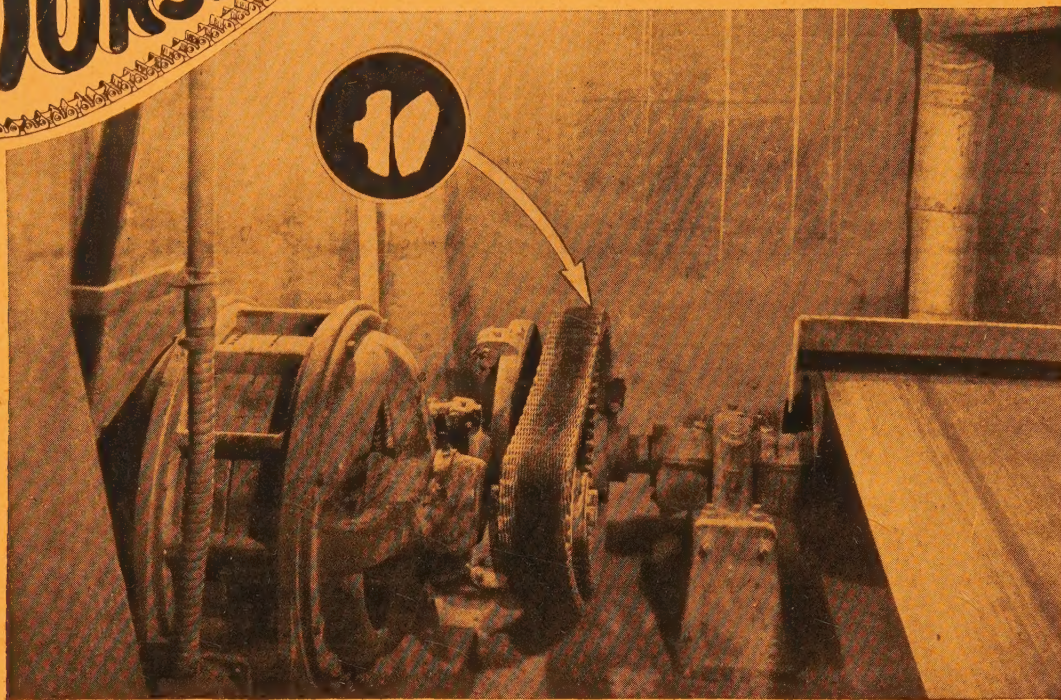
Eastern Feed Merchants Meet



1,000,000-bu. Concrete Annex, Large Feed Mill, Oatmeal Mill, and Warehouse of Hales & Hunter Co., at Chicago, Ill.  
[Described in this number.]



# MORSE SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



40 H. P. Morse Silent Chain driving 42" conveyor belt in basement of river house of Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company's Terminal Grain Elevator, South Chicago. Conveyor takes grain from river house bins and discharges to shipping legs.

## Meeting the power transmission demands of the country's largest elevators and mills

In the mammoth plant of the reconstructed Northwestern Elevator at Chicago, where the in and out handling capacity is about 5,000,000 bushels a day, as well as in numerous other plants throughout the country, Morse Silent Chain Drives are depended upon for keeping the regular flow of grain through the house free from interruptions.

Morse Drives are 98.6% efficient by actual test. They transmit practically all the horsepower developed by the motors, and sustain this efficiency from year to year.

Morse Drives cannot slip, may be operated on short or long centers, run slack without initial tension and therefore without excessive journal

friction. All danger of sparking and igniting the dust is eliminated.

Require only little lubrication at long intervals. Run quiet at all speeds.

The Rocker Joint is the characteristic feature of the Morse Silent Chain that substitutes rocking or rolling motion for sliding friction at the joint, thereby reducing wear to a minimum and insuring long life.

Let the Morse Engineer give you complete data and estimates on Morse Drives and show you how to save construction, space, light and fuel, and avoid costly interruptions.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO, 21 Engineers Bldg.  
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MONTREAL, QUE., CAN., St. Nicholas Bldg., Jones & Glassco, Reg'd.  
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2165-30





## Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

*HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them.*

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Blair Elevator Corp., The, grain merchants.\*

### BALTIMORE, MD.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Baltimore Grain Co., grain receivers, exporters.\*  
Beer & Co., Inc., E. H., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Gill & Fisher, receivers and shippers.\*  
Hammond, Snyder & Co., Inc., receivers, exporters.\*  
Hax & Co., G. A., grain, hay, seeds.\*  
Lederer Bros., grain receivers.\*  
Robinson & Jackson, grain commission merchants.\*  
Steen & Bro., E., grain receivers and exporters.\*

### BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

Hasenwinkle-Scholer Co., corn and oats.\*

### BOSTON, MASS.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Benzaquin, Matthew D., grain brokerage commission.\*

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

#### Corn Exchange Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Burns Bros. Grain Corp., grain commission.\*  
Davis, Inc., A. C., grain.\*  
Globe Elevator Co., receivers & shippers.  
Great Lakes Grain Co., Inc., receiving & forwarding.  
Harold, A. W., grain, barley a specialty.  
McKillop, Inc., J. G., receivers and shippers.\*  
Pratt & Co., receivers, shippers of grain.\*  
Ratcliffe, S. M., commission merchant.\*  
Seymour-Wood Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Sunset Grain & Feed Co., grain & feed.\*  
Tayntor & Shaw, receivers & shippers.\*  
Townsend Ward Co., The, consignments.\*  
Watkins Grain Co., grain commission.

### CAIRO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Halliday Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*  
Hastings Co., Samuel, receivers & shippers.\*  
Hastings-Stout Co., grain merchants.\*  
Lynch Grain Co., grain dealers.\*  
Thistlewood & Co., grain and hay.\*

### CEDAR RAPIDS, IOWA.

King Wilder Grain Co., grain shippers.\*  
Murrel Grain Co., Ray, recvrs. and shprs.\*  
Piper Grain & Mfg. Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### CHICAGO, ILL.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain buyers.\*  
Badenoch Co., J. J., grains, millfeeds, concentrates.\*  
Bailey & Co., E. W., grain commission merchants.\*  
Bartlett-Frazier Co., grain merchants.\*  
Brennan & Co., John E., grain commission merchants.\*  
Carhart Code Harwood Co., grain commission.\*  
Clement, Curtis & Co., members all exchanges.\*  
Dole & Co., J. H., grain and seeds.\*  
Harris, Winthrop & Co., grain commission.\*  
Hitch & Carder, commission merchants.\*  
Holt & Co., Lowell, commission, grain and seeds.  
Lamson Bros. & Co., consignments solicited.\*  
McKenna & Dickey, commission merchants.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Brothers, grain merchants.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., commission merchants.\*  
Rothschild Co., D., receivers and shippers.\*  
Rumsey & Co., grain commission.\*  
Schiffin & Co., P. H., commission.\*  
Shaffer Grain Co., J. C., grain merchants.\*  
Somers, Jones & Co., grain and field seeds.\*

\*Member Grain Dealers National Association.

### CINCINNATI, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Blumenthal, Max, commission merchants.  
Cleveland Grain & Mfg. Co., grain merchants.\*  
DeMolet Grain Co., receivers & shippers.\*  
Early & Daniel Co., grain, hay, feed.\*  
Scholl Grain Co., receivers & shippers.\*

### CIRCLEVILLE, O.

Cook, Wade H., grain, hay and grain products.\*

### CLEVELAND, O.

#### Grain & Hay Exchange Members.

Bailey, E. I., shpr. grain, millfeed, oil and c. s. meal.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., The, recvrs. & shprs.\*  
Sheets Elevator Co., The, grain, hay, straw.\*  
Shepard, Clark & Co., grain merchants.\*

### COLUMBUS, O.

Smith-Sayles Grain Co., The, buyers and shippers.\*

### DAVENPORT, IA.

Davenport Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### DECATUR, ILL.

Baldwin & Co., H. L., grain dealers.\*  
Harrison, Ward & Co., Grain Belt Elevator.\*

### DENVER, COLO.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Ady & Crowe Merc. Co., The, grain and hay.\*  
Conley-Ross Grain Co., The, grain and beans.\*  
Denver Elevator, wholesale grain, flour, millfeed.  
Houston Grain Co., wholesale grain.\*  
Kellogg Grain Co., O. M., receivers and shippers.  
McCaull-Dinsmore Co., wholesaler and commission.\*  
Phelps Grain Co., T. D., wholesale grain.\*  
Rocky Mountain Grain Co., export and domestic grain.\*  
Summit Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley.\*

### DES MOINES, IA.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Anderson Co., D. L., grain dealers.  
Lockwood, Lee, broker.  
Lake Grain Co., J. C., buyers, sellers all grains.

### DETROIT, MICH.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Caughy-Jossman Co., grain and field seeds.\*  
Lapham & Co., J. S., grain dealers.\*  
Lichtenberg & Son, oats, corn, hay, straw.\*  
Simmons & Co., F. J., grain and hay.\*

### DULUTH, MINN.

#### Board of Trade Members.

White Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*

### EMPORIA, KANS.

Trusler Grain Co., grain merchants.

### FORT WORTH, TEX.

#### Grain and Cotton Exchange Members.

Dorsey Grain Co., merchants—commission consignments.  
Ft. Worth Elevators Co., gr. merchants, pub. storage.  
Gladney-Muchmore Grain Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.  
Moore-Seaver Gr. Co., recvrs., shprs., consignments.\*  
Rogers Co., E. M., strictly bkg. and consignments.\*  
Rosenbaum Grain Corp., grain merchants.\*  
Transit Grain & Com. Co., consignments, brokerage.\*  
Universal Mills, "Superior Feeds."

### GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Texas Star Flour Mills, flour and corn millers, exporters.

### GREENVILLE, O.

Grubbs Grain Co., E. A., track buyers.\*

### HASTINGS, NEBR.

Koehler-Twisdale Elevator Co., grain dealers.\*

### HOUSTON, TEX.

Gulf Grain Co., grain, hay, millfeed.  
Rothschild Co., S., grain, c/s products, rice, b/p.\*

### KANKAKEE, ILL.

Breckenridge Grain Co., grain dealers.

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Anderson & Weirick, gr. commission & consignments.\*  
Bingham Grain Co., The, recvrs. & shippers.\*  
Boyd Grain Co., Bert A., strictly brokerage & com.\*  
Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., grain commission.\*  
Hart-Maibucher Co., grain merchants.\*  
Hayward-Rich Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Kinney Grain Co., H. E., recvrs. & shippers.\*  
National Elevator Co., grain merchants & comm.\*  
Menzie Grain & Bkg. Co., Carl D., grain merchants.\*  
Montgomery & Tompkins, receivers & shippers.  
Steinhart Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Witt, Frank A., grain commission and brokerage.

### KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Armour Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Bruce Bros. Grain Co., consignments.  
Christopher & Co., B. C., kafir, feterita, milo.\*  
Davis Grain Co., A. C., grain commission.  
Denton Hart Grain Co., consignments.\*  
Ernst Davis Grain Co., commissions.  
Lichtig & Co., H., kafir, milo, screenings.  
Logan Bros. Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Miller Grain Co., S. H., consignments.  
Moore-Seaver Grain Co., grain receivers.\*  
Norris Grain Co., grain merchants and exporters.\*  
Rocky Mt. Grain & Com. Co., consignments.\*  
Scouler Bishop Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Shannon Grain Co., consignments.  
Simonds, Shields, Lonsdale Grain Co., grain.\*  
Thresher Grain Co., R. J., grain commission.\*  
Wilser Grain Co., consignments.\*

### LINCOLN, NEBR.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Lincoln Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

### LITTLE ROCK, ARK.

#### Grain Exchange Members.

Farmer Co., E. L., brokers, grain & mill feed.\*  
Gordy Co., C. L., grain brok., hay, grain & mill feed.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

#### Board of Trade Members.

Bingham-Hewett Grain Co., receivers-shippers of grain.\*  
Callahan & Sons, receivers and shippers of grain.\*  
Kentucky Public Elevator Co., storers and shippers.\*  
Zorn & Co., S., receivers and shippers.\*

### LYNCHBURG, VA.

Moon-Taylor Co., grain and hay brokers.

### McKINNEY, TEX.

Reinhardt & Company, wheat, corn, oats, maize.\*

### MEMPHIS, TENN.

#### Merchants Exchange Members.

Browne, Walter M., broker and com., consignments.\*  
Buxton, E. E., broker & commission merchant.\*  
U. S. Feed Co., grain, hay, mill feed.\*

### MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

Meech & Stoddard, Inc., grain, feed, hay, flour.\*

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Franke Grain Co., The, grain and feed.  
Froedtert Grain & Malting Co., recvrs. and shippers.\*  
Kamm Co., P. C., grain shippers.\*  
LaBude Feed & Grain Co., grain, feed, hay.\*  
Milwaukee Grain Com. Co., recvrs. grain and seed.

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

#### Chamber of Commerce Members.

Cargill Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Cereal Grading Co., grain merchants.\*  
Davies Co., F. M., grain commission.\*  
Delmar Co., shippers.  
Hiawatha Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Itasca Elevator Co., grain merchants.\*  
Malmquist & Co., C. A., receivers & shippers.\*  
Marfield Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Poehler, Wm. A., grain merchant.\*  
Sheffield Elevator Co., shippers of grain.\*  
Stuhr-Seidl, shippers grain & feed.  
Van Dusen-Harrington Co., grain merchants.\*  
Zimmerman, Otto A., grain and feed.\*  
(Continued on next page.)



# Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

## NASHVILLE, TENN.

McKay-Reece Co., wholesale seeds & grain.

## NEW CASTLE, PA.

Hamilton Co., grain, feed, flour, hay, buckwheat.

## NEW YORK CITY.

Produce Exchange Members.

Jones & Co., M. B., buyers—quote us.\*  
Therrien, A. F., broker.

## OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Choctaw Grain Co., milling wheat specialists.  
Hardeman-King Co., millers, grain dealers.\*  
Marshall Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.\*  
McManus Gr. & Feed Co., W. F., wh., corn, oats, mfeed.  
Okla. City Mill & Elevtr. Co., millers, gr. dealers.\*  
Perkins Grain Co., W. L., strictly brokerage.  
Scannell Grain Co., E. M., grain and feed.  
Stinnett Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Vandenburgh, Jesse, milling wheat.

## OMAHA, NEBR.

Grain Exchange Members.

Crowell Elevator Co., receivers, shippers.\*  
Stockham Grain Co., E., commission merchants.\*  
Trans-Mississippi Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
United Grain Co., commission and brokerage.\*  
Updike Grain Co., milling wheat.\*

## PEORIA, ILL.

Board of Trade Members.

Cole Grain Co., Geo. W., receivers and shippers.\*  
Dewey & Sons, W. W., grain commission.\*  
Feltman Grain Co., C. H., grain commission.\*  
Harrison, Ward & Co., receivers & shippers.\*

## PEORIA, ILL. (Continued.)

Luke Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
McFadden & Co., C. C., grain commission.\*  
Miles, P. B. & C. O., grain commission.\*  
Turner Hudnut Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Tyng Grain Company, receivers and shippers.\*

## PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Commercial Exchange Members.

Richardson Bros., grain, flour, millfeeds.\*  
Richardson, Geo. M., grain and feeds.\*  
Stites, A. Judson, grain and millfeed.\*

## PITTSBURGH, PA.

Members Grain and Hay Exchange.

Allen & Co., H. S., grain and hay.\*  
Hardman & Daker, grain, hay, millfeed.\*  
Harper Grain Co., corn a specialty.\*  
McCague, Ltd., R. S., grain, hay.\*  
Rogers & Co., Geo. E., grain and hay.\*  
Stewart & Co., Jesse C., grain and mill feed.\*  
Walton Co., Samuel, grain and hay.\*

## PONTIAC, ILL.

Balbach, Paul A., grain buyer, all markets.

## RICHMOND, VA.

Grain Exchange Members.

Morriss & Co., C. F., grain, feed, hay, flour brokers.\*

## ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Dalley Bros., Inc., receivers and shippers.\*

## ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Grain Exchange Members.

A. J. Elevator Co., The, wheat, corn, oats.\*  
Gordon Grain Co., grain commission.\*

## SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

King, Douglas W., wheat, corn-brok., Texas R. Oats.\* Goodrich Bros. Hay & Grain Co., Whlrs. gr. and seeds.\*

## SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH.

Nelson Co., Sterling H., whlse. grain, hay, mill feeds.

## ST. LOUIS, MO.

Merchants Exchange Members.

Dreyer Commission Co., feedingstuffs, grain, seeds.\*  
Graham & Martin Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Hall Grain Co., Marshall, grain merchants.\*  
Langenberg Bros. Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Martin & Knowlton Grain Co., grain merchants.\*  
Morton & Co., grain commission.\*  
Nanson Commission Co., grain commission.\*  
Picker & Beardsley Com. Co., grain and grass seed.\*  
Turner Grain Co., grain commission.\*  
Von Rump Grain Co., grain merchants.\*

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Board of Trade Members.

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Flanley Grain Co., receivers and shippers.\*  
Western Terminal Elevator Co., receivers and shippers.\*

## TOLEDO, O.

Produce Exchange Members.

Churchill Grain & Seed Co., field seeds, popcorn.  
De Vore & Co., H. W., grain and seeds.\*  
King & Co., C. A., grain and seeds.\*  
Southworth & Co., grain and seeds.\*  
Wickenhisler & Co., John, grain receivers, shippers.\*  
Zahn & Co., J. F., grain and seeds.\*

## TOPEKA, KANS.

Derby Grain Co., wheat, corn, oats, and millfeed.\*

## WICHITA, KANS.

Board of Trade Members.

Baker-Evans Grain Co., milling and export wheat.\*  
Smith McLinden Grain Co., wheat, corn, kafir, millfeed.\*

## WICHITA FALLS, TEX.

Mytinger Mfg. & Grain Co., grain, feed, seeds.\*

## WINCHESTER, IND.

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\* Member Grain Dealers National Association.

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bushels by fifty pound breaks.

20,000 to 107,950 lbs. to bushels of 32 lbs.	
20,000 " 74,950 " " " " 34 "	
20,000 " 96,950 " " " " 48 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 56 "	
20,000 " 118,950 " " " " 60 "	

Pounds in red ink; bushels in black. Linen  
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By mentioning the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago when writing its advertisers you  
help it to more efficient work in improving grain trade conditions.



# INDIANAPOLIS

Board of Trade members were glad to welcome so many visitors to their market on the occasion of the Annual Midsummer Meeting of the Indiana Grain Dealers Association, but, more than that, we want the members of the grain trade to know that they will be welcome at any and all times.

We are here to give the grain trade an up-to-the-minute service in the economical and efficient marketing of grain. The large amounts of grain handled at this market each year should convince any shipper that Indianapolis is a good market to try.

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49 Board of Trade CHICAGO

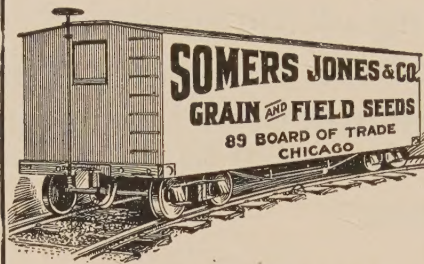
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the interest of your market at heart, support it earnestly, help to advertise it thoroughly, and above all do not convey the impression that it is an indifferent market by giving it 30 cents worth of advertising.

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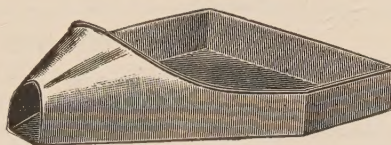
**Clement Curtis & Co.**  
The Rookery Bldg., Chicago  
Members of all principal Exchanges.  
Private wire service to all leading cities  
in this country

**JOHN E. BRENNAN & CO.** GRAIN and SEEDS  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS CHICAGO

Chicago Grain & Salvage Co.  
Dealers in  
**SALVAGE GRAIN**  
GRAIN, FEEDS, Etc.  
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**E. W. BAILEY & CO.**  
Commission Merchants  
Receivers and Shippers of  
GRAIN, SEEDS, PROVISIONS  
72 Board of Trade, CHICAGO

## GRAIN SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light and durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal, which will not rust or tarnish, assists the user to judge of the color and detect impurities.  
Seed Size, 1½x9x11", \$1.65.  
Grain Size, 2½x12x16½", \$2.00.

Send All Orders to

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Members

**PICKER & BEARDSLEY COM. CO.**  
"THE CONSIGNMENT HOUSE OF ST. LOUIS"  
GRAIN, HAY, GRASS SEEDS, KAFIR, MILO  
125 MERCHANTS EXCHANGE BLDG ST. LOUIS, MO.

Established 1877  
**Langenberg Bros. Grain Co.**  
St. Louis New Orleans

**Nanson Commission Co.** GRAIN, HAY and SEEDS  
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**MARTIN & KNOWLTON**  
GRAIN CO.

SUCCESSORS TO  
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Receivers and Shippers St. Louis, Mo.



**MARSHALL HALL GRAIN COMPANY**  
HANDLED ON COMMISSION  
BOUGHT TO ARRIVE  
SOLD FOR SHIPMENT  
EXPORT  
ST. LOUIS  
ST. JOSEPH

I like the Journal very much and, as the fellow says, read it from "kiver to kiver."—T. R. Murrel, Sr., mgr. Ray Murrel Grain Co., Iowa Falls, Ia.

When writing advertisers mention the Grain Dealers Journal of Chicago which works to improve your trade conditions. By so doing you help it and your own business.



# DENVER

Grain shippers who are anxious to get the most from their grain will find it to their advantage to investigate the merits of the Denver market. After a thorough investigation it is a known fact that it will receive your shipments. Any of the Grain Exchange members listed below will be glad to give you any information you may desire. Better still—ship at least one car to any of them and be convinced.

**O. M. Kellogg Grain Co.**  
*Receivers shippers of all kinds of grain.*

**T. D. Phelps Grain Co.**  
*Wholesale Grain and Beans.*

**McCaull-Dinsmore Co.**  
*Grain—Wholesaler and Commission.*

**The Summit Grain Co.**  
*Receivers and shippers of all kinds of grain.  
Offices and elevator, 19th and Navajo Sts. P. O. Box 805.*

**Houlton Grain Company**  
*Wholesale Grain—Get in touch with us.*

**The Conley-Ross Grain Co.**  
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**The Ady & Crowe Mercantile Co.**  
*Grain, Hay, Beans.*

**Rocky Mountain Grain Co.**  
*Grain Merchants—Export and Domestic.*

**Denver Elevator**  
*Wholesale Grain, Flour, Mill, Feed and Pinto Beans.  
We operate 30 elevators in eastern Colorado.*

Note: All grain bought by members of the Denver Grain Exchange which is graded at Denver and which does not come up to contract grade is discounted by three disinterested members of the Exchange when discount is not provided for in the contract.

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**W. W. Dewey & Sons**  
COMMISSION MERCHANTS  
33-35 Board of Trade  
Peoria, Ill.

**P. B. and C. C. Miles**

Established - 1875

Incorporated - 1910

Peoria, Illinois

Handling Grain on Commission Our Specialty

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A complete record of C. N. D. or Radio Market Quotations is invaluable for ready reference.

Each sheet is headed "Board of Trade Quotations for Week Commencing Monday ..... 192...." Columns are provided for three Wheat options, three Corn, three Oats, three Rye and two Barley. Spaces for the market hourly and at close. Closing prices for previous week are listed at top.

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309 South La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Receivers **GRAIN** Shippers  
42-47 Board of Trade

Chamber of Commerce  
Members

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Chamber of Commerce  
Members

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MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.  
Receivers and Shippers

CORN -- OATS -- BARLEY -- RYE  
For Prompt Shipment in any Quantity  
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MINNEAPOLIS DULUTH

**Cereal Grading Co.**  
GRAIN MERCHANTS

We buy, sell, store and ship all kinds of grain. Get our offers, or try us with your consignments.

LIBERAL ADVANCES  
Operators of Elevator "R"

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**CARGILL COMMISSION COMPANY**

DULUTH MINNEAPOLIS MILWAUKEE

EFFICIENCY is our watchword; SATISFACTION your reward

**SHIP TO CARGILL**

"You can't do better; You might do worse."

**DELMAR COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Shippers of  
Sulphured, Natural and Clipped Oats,  
Barley, Durum Wheat, Also  
Milling Wheat and Buckwheat  
Ask for Samples and Prices

**SOME GRAIN DEALERS** have realized a fortune from the offerings others overlooked. Our advertising pages as well as our reading matter columns present real opportunities to alert readers. Better keep your eyes open and look around as the entire contents of the Journal are prepared especially for you.



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Ask for Our Prices

**The A. J. Elevator Company**  
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**Hard and Soft Wheat  
Corn and Oats**  
Write, Wire or Phone Us

**GORDON GRAIN CO.**

CONSIGNMENT SPECIALISTS  
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They contain many stories of interest.  
The *Grain Dealers Journal* presents only reputable concerns.

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**Handling  
Consignments  
and Futures**  
44 Years

**B. C. Christopher & Co.**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**Buyers and  
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Feterita, Milo  
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**SHANNON GRAIN COMPANY**  
CONSIGNMENTS

201-2 Board of Trade KANSAS CITY, MO.

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We Handle Consignments  
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Kansas City Missouri



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We carry the following cipher codes in stock and can make prompt delivery.

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Your name in gilt letters on front cover,  
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For any of the above, address  
**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**  
309 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

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Grain Commission  
Mill Orders a Specialty  
Consignments and Future Orders Solicited  
KANSAS CITY, U. S. A

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Kansas City

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GIVEN TO FUTURES**

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I have been able to get \$2.00 worth out of the Grain Dealers Journal just by glancing thru its pages and in appreciation of the good work you are doing I enclose check for another year.—B. W. Furr, Furr & Cohee, Fortville, Ind.

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CONSIGNMENTS  
Every Car Gets Personal Service  
Omaha, Nebr.  
WRITE US YOUR OFFERS

**MATTHEW D. BENZAQUIN**  
GRAIN AND FEED  
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**L. C. BUTTON CO.**  
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General Grain and  
Commission Business  
USE US

**Mention  
This  
Journal**

When you write to any of our Advertisers; you'll get a prompt reply.

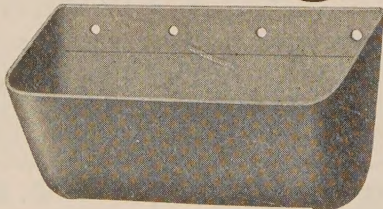
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Grain Commission Merchants  
Sellers of Cash Grain and  
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MILWAUKEE—CHICAGO—MINNEAPOLIS

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*Strictly Commission Merchants*  
Specialists in WHEAT, CORN, OATS  
Consignments Solicited  
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Grain Exchange  
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OMAHA

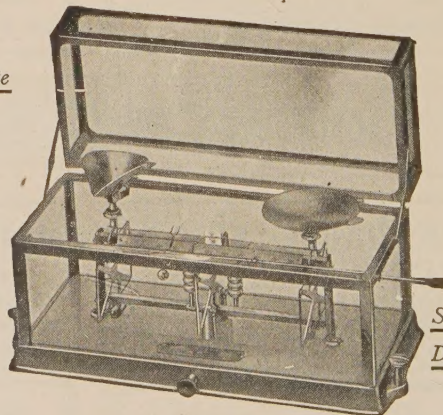
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Receivers and Shippers  
**GRAIN**  
Consignments Solicited  
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advertisers depends the success of  
the *Grain Dealers Journal* work.  
Will you mention it?There is no better time to adver-  
tise than the present. Better  
start before your competitor.  
Write the JOURNAL today.**RECEIVERS, SHIPPERS AND BROKERS****SHIP US YOUR CORN, OATS AND WHEAT***Regardless of its condition. We operate the Superior Elevator  
equipped with all modern machinery for handling grain.***PRATT & CO., Operators of Superior Elevator**  
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Seed For Sale?****Do You Wish  
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This Number**RICHARDSON BROS.**  
Brokers  
Want Offers  
Grain - Flour - Mill Feed  
Delivered Philadelphia  
Either Export or Domestic  
The Bourse**E. A. Grubbs Grain Co.**  
BUYERS—SHIPPERS  
**Good Milling Wheat**  
GREENVILLE - OHIO**WELLER****Elevator Buckets****"V" Type**A bucket for high  
speed and perfect  
discharge**"Salem"**Weller Buck-  
ets are well  
made and will  
give the serviceWe Also Make  
**Buffalo Favorite and Rialto Buckets**  
and a Complete Line of  
**Grain Handling Equipment**

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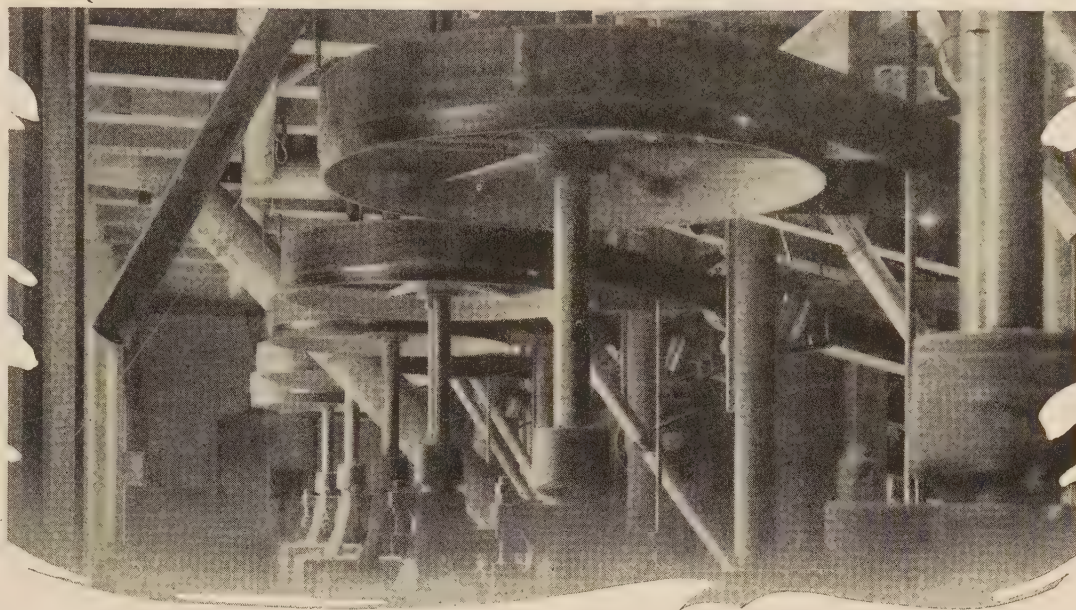
New York Boston Baltimore Pittsburgh  
Cleveland Detroit San Francisco*Extensively used by U. S. Dept. of Agriculture,  
Federal and State Grain Inspection Depart-  
ments, Grain Trade, etc.***Grain Testing and Arbitration  
Scale No. 5055***For determination of percentage of damaged ker-  
nels; foreign material other than dockage; wheat of  
other classes; acidity test of corn, etc.*AccurateRapidSensitive  
Durable

No. 5055

**TORSION BALANCE CO.**

New York Chicago San Francisco





## Ball Bearings in Grain Mills Insure Dependable Operation and Low Maintenance

**E**FFICIENT transmission of power with minimum loss through frictional resistance in bearings and dependability under all conditions are two factors of interest to mill men seeking lowest operating costs. In the flour mill shown above, the heavy thrust of the drive wheels is easily taken by **SKF** marked Ball Bearings where plain bearings would wear rapidly entailing high costs for

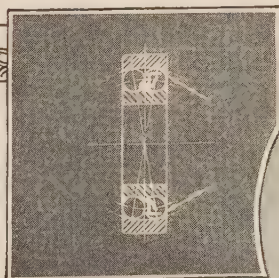
repairs, maintenance and expensive interruptions of production.

Even after years of hard service **SKF** marked ball bearings show no appreciable wear. Their proven stamina, reliability and low maintenance have made them the logical choice wherever heavy and continuous thrust loads must be successfully supported in grain mills.

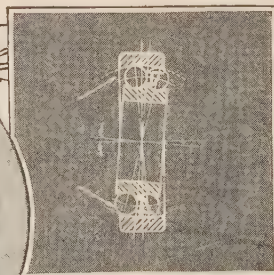
### THE SKAYEF BALL BEARING COMPANY

Supervised by **SKF** INDUSTRIES, INC., 165 Broadway, New York City

1212



Normal View



Deflected View



# Kewanee

## All Steel Truck Lift

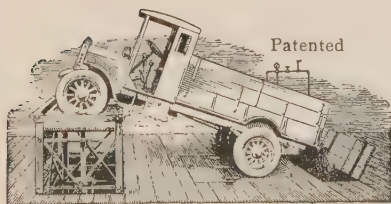
*Its installed cost is Less—that's the cost you're interested in.*

The price you pay for truck dumping devices *is not the real cost.* The cost of installation must also be considered—and that's really the thing you are interested in.

Actual figures, taken from many hundreds of installations prove that a Kewanee All Steel Truck Lift costs less *installed* than any other reliable device you can buy. And so we suggest that before buying any device you get actual figures, not only on the device itself, but also on what it will cost to install it, ready for work.

And never forget that when you select a Kewanee you have the huskiest, most dependable truck lift which can be made—a device built of steel, the only roller bearing lift made, and the only device made with the Kewanee patented safety guard.

*Sold and installed by all good elevator Contractors. If yours hasn't blue prints and prices, write us direct.*



NOTE: There's no freight saving in buying a knocked down device. The Kewanee reaches you completely assembled. That saves you time and money

## Kewanee Implement Company

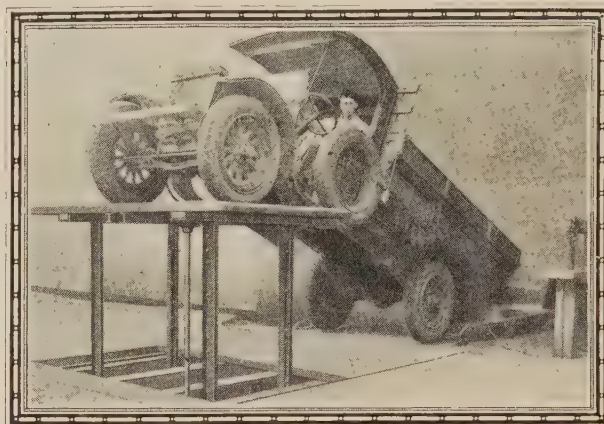
Kewanee, Illinois

Southwestern Distributors

Fairbanks, Morse & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

## The Factory That Makes THE TRAPP DUMP

The Trapp Dump is manufactured by Drake-Williams-Mount Co., Omaha, Nebr., specialists in the construction of heavy industrial machinery. No effort or expense has been spared in developing this Dump. Cooperation between inventor and manufacturer gives you the benefit of lower manufacturing cost and assures you of a perfect Dump.



Trapp Dump installation at the famous Aunt Jemima Mills at St. Joseph, Mo.

### Your Neighbor Has A Trapp Dump

There are more Trapp Dumps in use than **all other Air Dumps combined.** Some users have as many as forty Trapp Dumps installed. These Dumps operate year after year without need of repair or replacement. They are built to last and withstand the hardest use.

### Contractors Endorse It

Engineers and contractors familiar with the best construction and equipment install Trapp Dumps wherever a first class plant is wanted. We manufacture in large enough quantities to quote a low price. The low installation cost and our guarantee of absolute satisfaction make the Trapp Dump the most economical Power Dump on the market.

### Our Guarantee

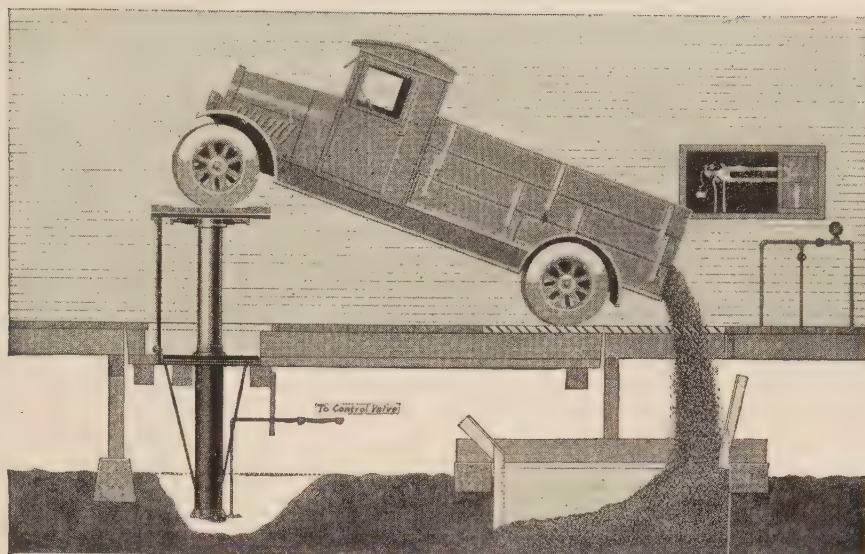
This Dump is fully guaranteed for **TWO YEARS.** This means that you are completely protected against defective equipment and inefficient operation. When you deal with us you deal with an old and well established firm with a reputation for satisfaction in all transactions.

*First and last the cheapest  
First built and last to wear out*

Manufactured by

**Drake-Williams-Mount Company**  
OMAHA, NEBRASKA





## Dependable!

**H**ERE'S the truck dump that's always ready for work. Note its simple, massive construction. No complicated machinery to cause delay, trouble and breakage! Year after year you'll appreciate the sturdy qualities of

### The Strong-Scott *Pneumatic* Dump

No additional foundation required. It hangs directly from the scale platform or from the driveway timbers. Comes completely assembled, ready for air connections. Air tank, compressor and piping for normal installation furnished.

Get this dependable truck and wagon dump.

**Write today for full information.**

*Everything for Every Mill and Elevator*

**The Strong-Scott Mfg Co.**

Minneapolis Minn.

Great Falls Mont.

In Canada: The Strong-Scott Mfg. Co. Ltd. Winnipeg





# Higher Priced Wheat

*Means Bigger Losses in Screenings!*

Stop your wheat handling losses!  
The recent rise in the price of wheat  
makes it vitally important to check  
every possible source of waste.

Are you sure there is no good wheat  
left in your screenings? Many op-  
erators now cleaning their screenings  
could make substantial savings with  
Carter Disc equipment.

**Write us today.** Our engineers will  
give you specific information on the  
savings you can accomplish.

**CARTER-MAYHEW MFG. CO.**

*Sole Owners of DISC SEPARATOR Patents*

611 19th Ave. N. E.

Minneapolis, Minn.



## Cover's Dust Protector

Rubber Protector, \$2.00

Sent postpaid on receipt of  
price; or on trial to responsible  
parties. Has automatic valve and  
fine sponge.

**H. S. COVER**  
Box 404 South Bend, Ind.



A  
cyclone  
in the  
true sense  
of the word  
has force of  
air without any back draft.

## The New "1905" Cyclone Dust Collector

By improved construction,  
three-fourths of the back draft  
is eliminated and better work  
is done on less power. Send  
for prices and particulars.

**The Knickerbocker Co.**  
Jackson, Mich.

## WHY-A-LEAK —STOP IT—

### BAD ORDER CARS

cause the loss of many hard earned  
dollars to shippers of grain and seed.

**MUCH OF THIS LOSS** can be saved  
by the use of Kennedy Car Liners.  
These car liners practically condi-  
tion a bad order car and enable  
shippers to load cars that other-  
wise would be rejected.

**KENNEDY SYSTEM** of car liners  
prevents leakage in transit and are  
made for all cases of bad order  
cars, consisting of full Standard  
Liners, End Liners and Door Liners.

**WILL YOU NOT** give us an oppor-  
tunity to submit full details of our  
system and the low cost for this  
protection? We are confident this  
would demonstrate to you the effi-  
ciency and money saving merits of  
our car liners.

**THE KENNEDY CAR LINER &  
BAG COMPANY**

SHELBYVILLE, IND.

Canadian Factory at Woodstock,  
Ontario



# Safety Lighting

*for Grain Elevators, Flour Mills  
and Starch Mills*

The difficult requirements of adequate illumination, low maintenance costs and long service under unusually severe operating conditions are all admirably met with

## BENJAMIN Safety Lighting Equipment

Minimize the possibilities of hazard from dust fires and explosions.

Increase operating efficiency from 25 to 50 per cent.

Bring needed illumination to every elevator and milling operation in strict compliance with the recommendations of the Insurance Companies.

Our illuminating engineers will cooperate with you in developing your specifications for safe and efficient lighting.

*Address nearest office*

**Benjamin Electric Mfg. Co.**

847 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago

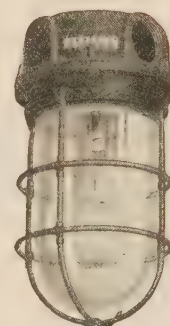
247 W. 17th St.,  
New York

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Dust  
and  
Vapor  
Proof

No. 657—For Garner Floors, Elevator Heads and Legs and all General Workhouse Lighting.



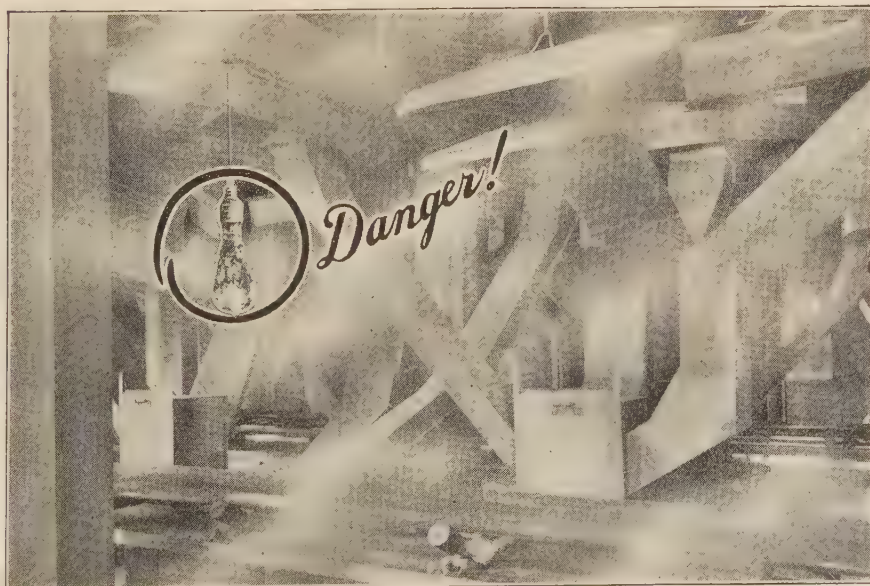
Dust,  
Vapor  
and  
Water  
Proof

No. 6800—Heaviest and Safest Fixture Made. Supplied for both Wall and Ceiling Mounting. For lighting Conveyor Tunnels, Elevator Boots, Receiving Bins and all Underground Workrooms.



The Ideal  
Elevator  
and  
Mill  
Portable

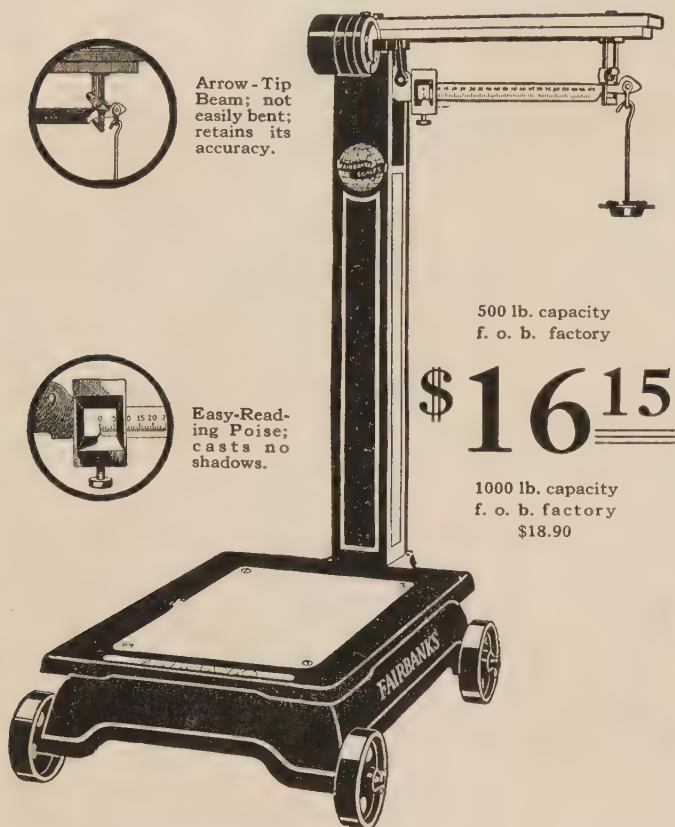
No. 6841—Extra Heavy, Water Tight. Cast brass body, brass guard, with detachable cast brass hook.



Benjamin Gas and Vapor Proof, Dust and Moisture Proof Fixtures are made in types and styles to meet every requirement for illumination where dust, moisture, gases or acid vapors are present.



## Fairbanks Accuracy Assures Profits



Arrow-Tip Beam; not easily bent; retains its accuracy.

Easy-Reading Poise; casts no shadows.

500 lb. capacity  
f. o. b. factory

**\$16<sup>15</sup>**

1000 lb. capacity  
f. o. b. factory  
\$18.90

Fairbanks Scales—the world's standard of accuracy for nearly a century—will protect your profits on every business transaction.

Fairbanks Portable Platform Scales are convenient to use. They remain accurate through years of use with little or no attention.

—You can check small quantity purchases and stop short-weight losses.

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The installation of Fairbanks Scales—and Fairbanks accuracy—is the most important single step you can take in assuring profits in your business.

Over 4000 dealers carry Fairbanks Scales in stock. If you do not know the name of the dealer in your locality, write us.

*Weigh it on a Fairbanks and be sure*

# FAIRBANKS SCALES

CHICAGO  
900 South Wabash  
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Streets

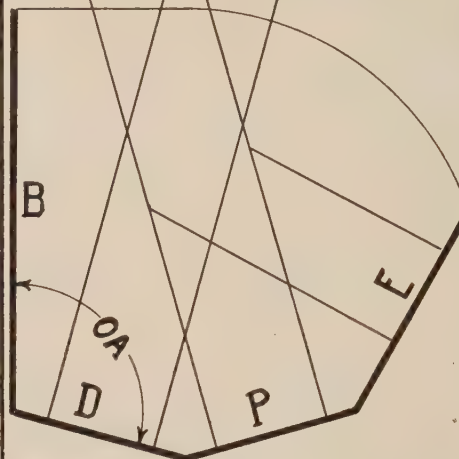
And Forty Other Principal Cities in the United States

582

**SUPERIOR  
ELEVATOR CUPS**  
have a  
**GUARANTEED DISCHARGE!**



FIRST DISCHARGE SECOND DISCHARGE



"DP" MEANS  
"DOUBLE  
PUSH"

The material is pushed and thrown out of Superior Cups; not slowly dropped, as with ordinary cups.

See illustration.

"DP" ALSO  
MEANS  
"DOUBLE  
PROFIT"

because

Superior Cups increase your capacity, without increasing your cost of doing business.



Write us for full information and free sample cup.

**K. I. WILLIS CORPORATION**  
204½ 18th Street Moline, Ill.  
No order too large for us to handle;  
None too small for us to appreciate.

## Grain Fumigation Pays

We have developed it along scientific lines. Write us for information.

**A. R. Young Material Co.**

1710 Grand Avenue Kansas City, Mo.



**Increase  
Your Sales With  
ROSS-GOULD  
Mailing Lists**

Send for FREE Catalog showing names of your best prospective customers. Counts on thousands of different Mailing Lists.

**Liberal Guarantee Protection**

We refund 5c each, on all post office returns in excess of 1% on business firms and 5% on individuals. You are assured of getting up-to-date information, as we must compile our lists from latest sources to avoid losses under our guaranteed refund.

**ROSS-Gould Co. St. Louis, Mo.**

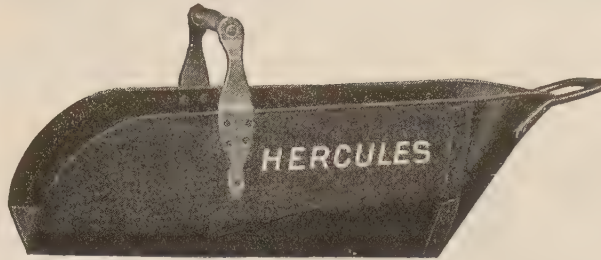
Established 1908 • Reg. U.S. Pat. & Tm. Off.



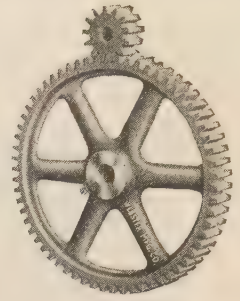
# Webster Equipment *for* Grain Elevators



Salem Elevator Buckets



Grain Scoops



Spur Gear



Sprocket Wheels

## WEBSTER ACCESSORIES FOR GRAIN ELEVATORS

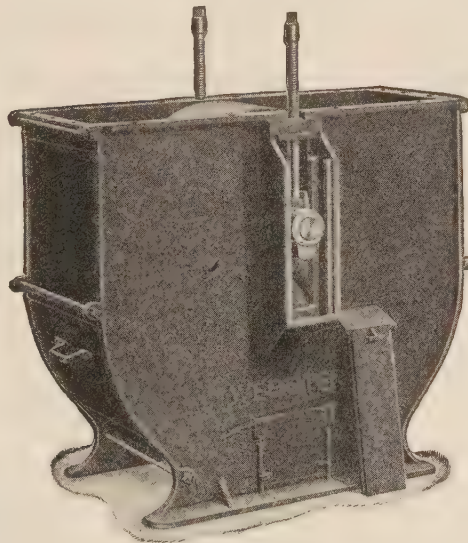
The Webster line of accessories for Grain Handling Plants is complete. Every part is designed and built to the high standard characteristic of Webster Equipment.



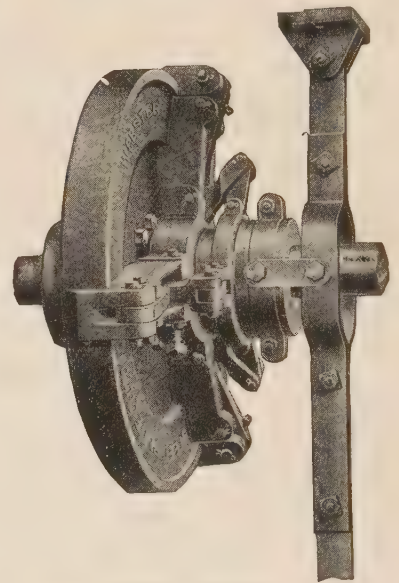
Detachable Chain



Take Ups



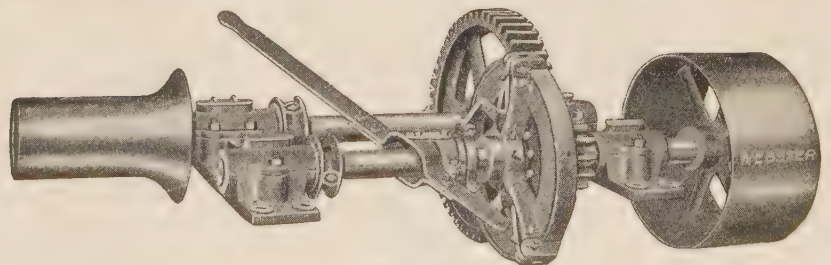
Elevator Boots



Friction Clutches



Minneapolis "V" Elevator Buckets



Car Pullers

# THE WEBSTER MFG. COMPANY

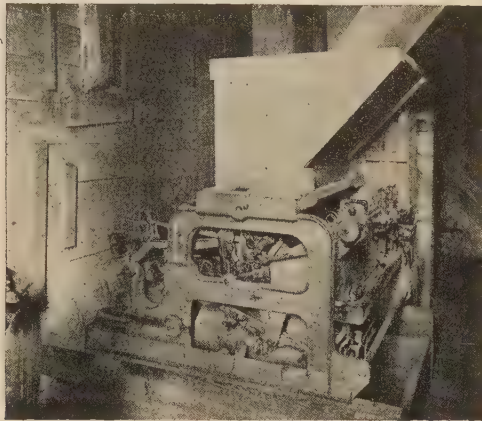
## 4500-4560 CORTLAND ST. CHICAGO

Factories-Tiffin, O. and Chicago - Sales Offices in Principal Cities



# The Choice of a Nation!

45 out of every 50 Country Shippers buying scales in the past have selected



## The Richardson Automatic Shipping Scale

Why experiment at your expense?  
We did it for you years ago.

*Use the recognized standard by whose performance all other scales are judged.*

ACCURATE WEIGHTS    PRINTED RECORDS    CAPACITY LOADING

**Richardson Scale Company, Passaic, N. J.**

Chicago

Minneapolis

Omaha

Wichita

### The York Foundry

*—satisfied but not  
satisfied enough*

THE YORK FOUNDRY and ENGINE WORKS was founded in 1882. We have been selling grain handling equipment since that time. We have had much experience.

Satisfied on past business, but not for the future, we are looking forward to increased business for 1924. We expect to double our volume this year.

You can help us realize our ambition. In return, we can give you years of experience in making equipment and repairs for grain elevator and mill equipment.

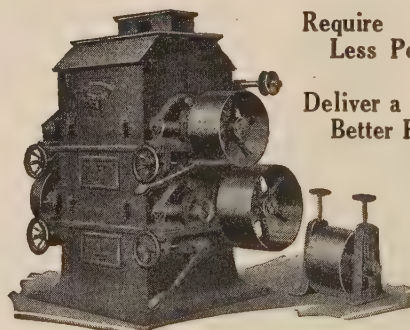
You can enjoy that service and friendly treatment, as only the west can give it. Address inquiries and orders to YORK, NEBR.

*Mail in your order.*

### E H R S A M

One, Two and Three Pair High

### Feed Mills



Require  
Less Power

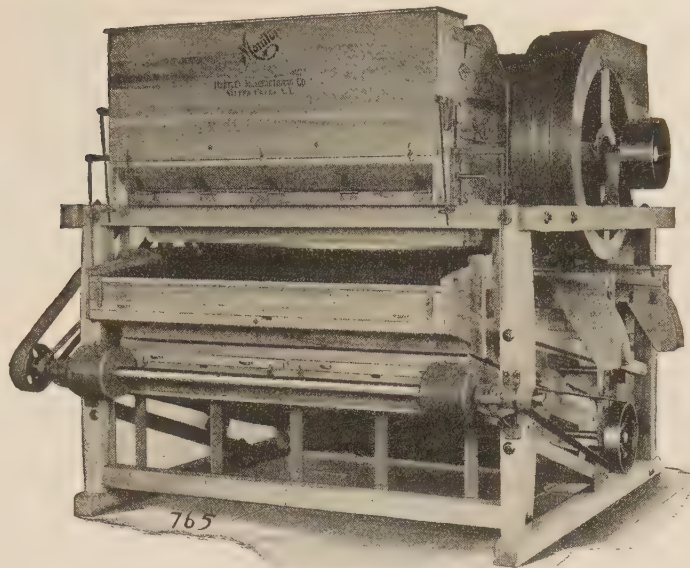
Deliver a  
Better Product

Rolls cut especially for making cracked corn chicken feed, cut wheat. Also standard corrugations for corn meal and feed.

*Send for Bulletin No. 20*

**The J. B. Ehrtam & Sons Mfg. Co.**  
Enterprise, Kansas





## Just Notice These, Please:

A few orders just placed in Canada for  
**MONITOR CLEANERS**

8 No. 11 B Warehouse Separators—  
Reliance Terminal Elevator, Port Arthur.

9 No. 12 B Warehouse Separators—  
1 No. 9A Screenings Separator—  
Spillers, Ltd., Vancouver, B. C.

2 No. 11 B Warehouse Separators—  
Harbor Commission, Montreal, Quebec.

8 No. 11 B Warehouse Separators—  
2 No. 972 Northwestern Separators—  
1 No. 9A Screenings Separator—  
Eastern Terminal Elevator, Port Arthur

16 No. 12 B Warehouse Separators—  
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You know the reason—superior merit.

## Huntley Manufacturing Company

Department B

Silver Creek, New York

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## The Switchboard Comes to Life

Zero hour approaches. Wire chief and assistants are set for the "cut-over" that will bring a new central office into being.

In the room above operators sit at the new switchboard. Two years this equipment has been building. It embodies the developments of hundreds of engineers and incorporates the scientific research of several decades. Now it is ready, tested in its parts but unused as an implement of service.

In the terminal room men stand in line before frames of myriad wires, the connections broken by tiny insulators. Midnight comes. A handkerchief is waved. The insulators are ripped from the frames. In a second the new switchboard becomes a thing alive. Without their knowledge thousands of subscribers are transferred from the old switchboard to the new. Even a chance conversation begun through the old board is continued without interruption through the new. The new exchange provides for further growth.

This cut-over of a switchboard is but one example, one of many engineering achievements that have made possible a wider and prompter use of the telephone.

To-day, in maintaining a national telephone service, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, through its engineering and research departments, continuously makes available for its Associated Companies improvements in apparatus and in methods of operation.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY  
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES  
**BELL SYSTEM**  
*One Policy, One System, Universal Service*



### THE "STAR" WAREHOUSE BRUSH for Sweeping Grain from Cars

Let us ship you a dozen of these on trial for 60 days. No charge unless the brush proves satisfactory. Send no money. Used by leading terminal elevators.

\$16.00 per doz. F. O. B. Minneapolis

**Flour City Brush Co.**

422 So. 4th St., Minneapolis, Minn.  
BROOMS—Extra heavy (43 lb.) warehouse brooms \$12.00 per doz., Minneapolis.

## I Am the Man You Want

I can fill that position you have open—fill it perfectly, to your satisfaction. Tell me where to find you in a

**Grain Dealers Journal  
Want Ad.**



### SIDNEY AND ELEVATORS MAN LIFTS

They will reduce your handling expense and speed up your work. Easily installed. For quote to give your requirements.

SIDNEY ELEVATOR MFG. CO.  
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### AGRICULTURAL GYPSUM

Tell your farmer friends about it! It increases crops. Carries insect poisons, preserves nitrogen in animal and poultry manure, etc. Write today for valuable book—free!

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# Daily Market Quotations

### Direct to Your Home By Radio

Before making that stock shipment, you are interested in knowing today's market price.

Kellogg Radio Equipment brings these to you with unusual clearness—gives you a direct connection with the stock market.

Kellogg Radio Equipment is built to give service. If your dealer cannot show you Kellogg Radio parts, please write us. Send today for a copy of Radio Handbook.

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KELLOGG RADIO FOR BETTER RESULTS

## KELLOGG RADIO

# CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

### IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

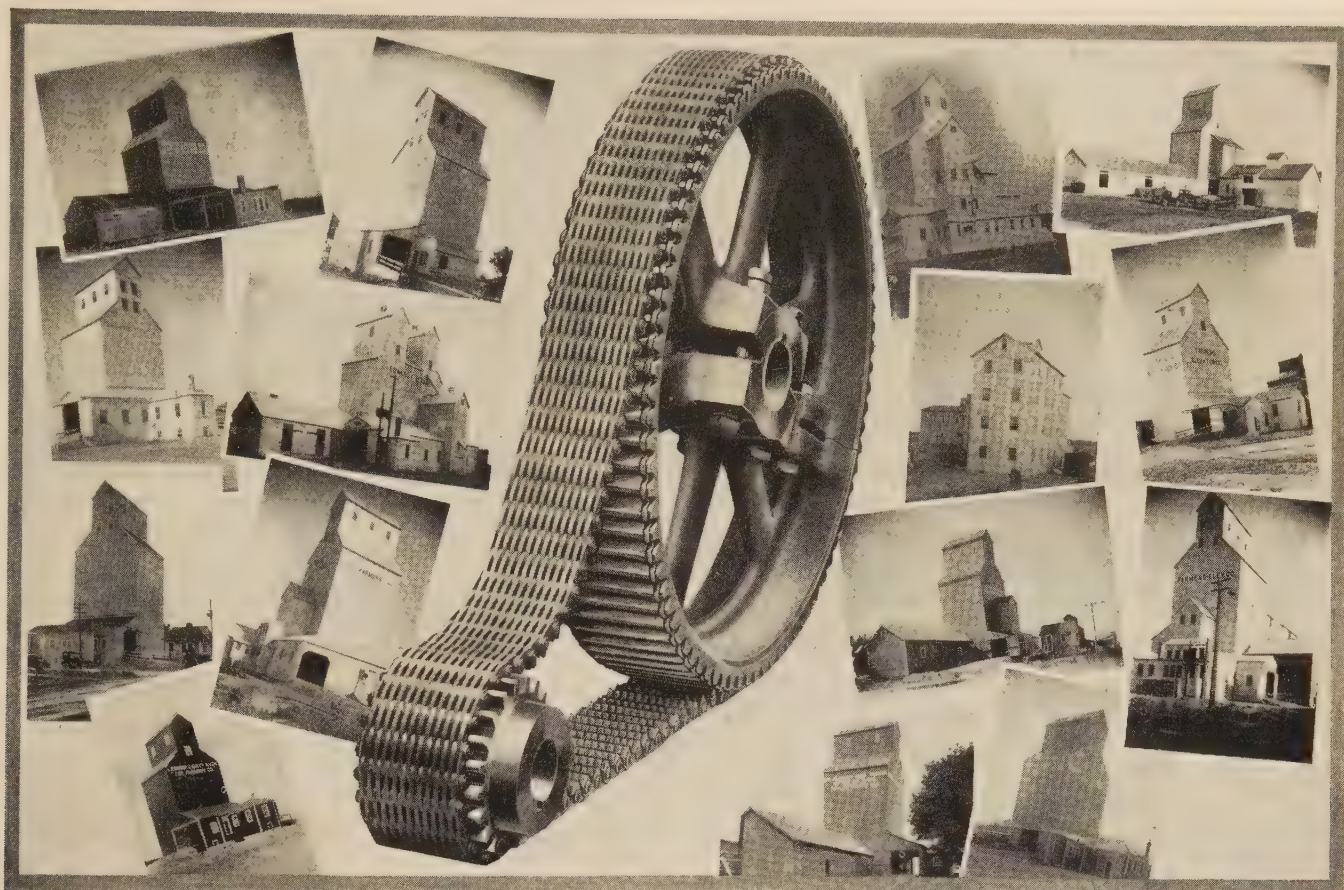
Look to the Grinders. They do the work! Bowsheer's Cone-Shape grinders are the correct principle in Feed Mill construction. They mean larger grinding surface close to center of shaft; thus More Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"I desire to express my appreciation of the long-lasting, trouble-proof Bowsheer. Have used a No. 4 ten years & less than One Dollar per year for repairs." B. W. Watt, Jacobsville, O.

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G

**N. P. BOWSHEER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.**





## Some Country Elevators Using Link-Belt Silent Chain

**T. E. Ibberson Company, Minneapolis, Builder.**

T. E. Ibberson Company, Minneapolis, builder of these elevators, is just one of the many country house contractors and engineers that have adopted Link-Belt Silent Chain as their standard driving equipment.

Its performance proves it to be the ideal method of power transmission, giving everything to be desired in a drive for grain elevator and mill equipment. With it you can transmit practically the full power of the motor without slip.

It is compact, positive—saving floor space—

motors can be close-coupled to the driven shaft, with the drive on short centers.

Enclosed in our oil-retaining, dust-proof casing it runs in oil—requires little attention—safe—trouble-free—dependable. Rain or shine, under all weather conditions it will give the same smooth-running service.

In country houses and terminals, drives from 5 H. P. to 150 H. P., operating legs are proving eminently successful.

Learn more about it. Send for price-list data-book No. 125.

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# LINK-BELT SILENT CHAIN DRIVES



# SULPHUR

Highest quality for bleaching grains. Guaranteed 99.5% pure and entirely free from arsenic. Quick shipment from mines or nearby stocks.

## TEXAS GULF SULPHUR COMPANY

### GENERAL OFFICES:

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## Proof Positive of Invincible Quality

Recent Contracts for INVINCIBLE MACHINES were placed by such internationally known concerns as:—

**Pillsbury Flour Mills Co.**  
New Mill, Buffalo, N. Y.  
98 Machines

**Quaker Oats Company**  
New Mill, Peterboro, Ont.  
20 Machines

**Baltimore & Ohio Ry. Co.**  
New Elevator, Baltimore, Md.  
10 Machines

The significant thing is not alone in the fact that these orders came to us, but that all three companies have been using INVINCIBLE MACHINES for years.

The highest degree of perfection in the finished product is never attained except by the employment of Machinery of First Quality.

*Quality is Inherent in Invincibles*

## Invincible Grain Cleaner Company Silver Creek, N. Y.

Representatives in—

Minneapolis, Chicago, Kansas City, Indianapolis, Remont, Ohio; Bristol, Tenn.; Philadelphia, San Francisco, London, Eng.

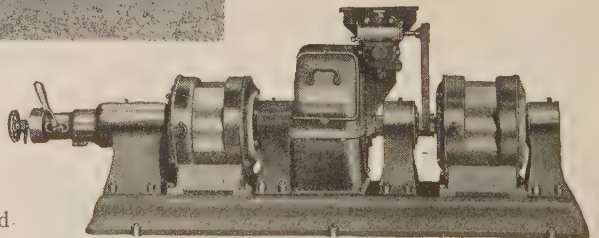
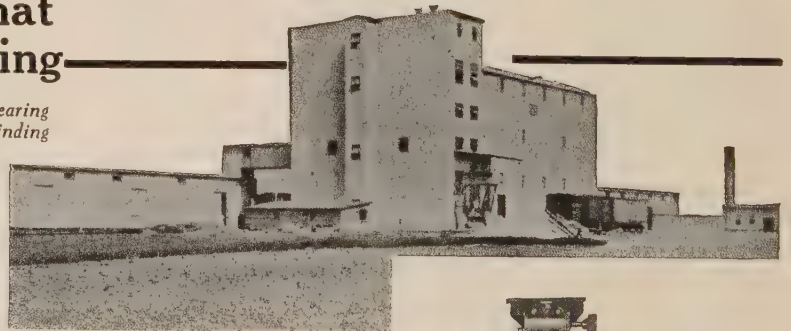
You can avoid shutdowns, as Arcady has, by  
installing mills that  
—need no tramming—

—7-year-old battery of MONARCH Ball Bearing  
Attrition Mills is always running and grinding

"We haven't had to bother you for a lot of repairs. There has been no motor trouble, no bearing trouble, no tramming trouble and no replacement of any parts"—writes C. W. Sievert, Arcady Farms Milling Company, Chicago, Ill., after using an additional MONARCH Mill for two years.

Monarchs are steady workers. They keep on turning out the kind of feed your customers want, day after day. You never have to shut down a MONARCH to tram the runner heads; tramming went out of date with the first complete ball-bearing MONARCH over 12 years ago.

Our catalog TD-123 explains this simplest and sturdiest of all attrition mills in detail; just write us.



**SPROUT, WALDRON & CO., 1101 Sherman St., MUNCY, PA.**

Chicago Office: 830, 9 South Clinton Street

Kansas City Office: 308 New England Building

THE MONARCH MILL BUILDERS



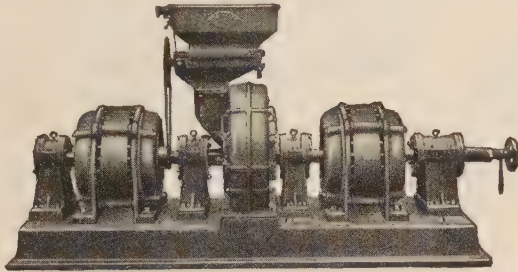
## Each One Built As If It Were The Only One

Think what it means to you to have a mill **built** instead of being merely assembled—and at no additional cost over an ordinary mill.

Also remember that every

### Munson Ball Bearing Attrition Mill

is equipped with the famous Undercut Rib grinding plates—which are so good that others try to imitate them.



*Built by Feed Mill Specialists*

You will find Catalog 52 interesting and educational. Send for it today.

**THE MUNSON MILL MACHINERY CO., Inc.**

Established 1825

Utica, N. Y.

Representatives: F. J. Conrad, Cedar Rapids, Ia.;  
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A. F. Ordway & Sons, Beaver Dam, Wis.

## DREADNAUGHT

**OPERATORS  
ARE  
SATISFIED**



**ONE  
FIRM  
HAS  
NINE**

We now have nine DREADNAUGHT Grinders in our country elevators and if we were in the market for another machine we would buy the DREADNAUGHT as we find them very satisfactory.

Crawfordsville, Ind.  
Aug. 4, 1923

Crabbs, Reynolds,  
Taylor Co.

*Write Today For Prices.*

**Bryant Engineering Co.**

Port Huron, Michigan

Sole Mfrs. Dreadnaught Feed Grinding Machinery

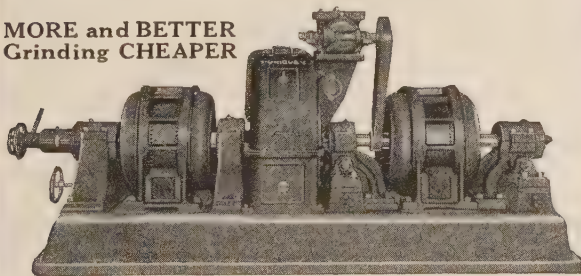
## A SOUND INVESTMENT—

Here is a machine that builds up a profitable feed grinding business which turns slack times into busy times—pays the overhead expenses of your mill or elevator—and shows a nice profit.

## UNIQUE

**Ball Bearing Attrition Mill**

**MORE and BETTER  
Grinding CHEAPER**



Install this most modern feed grinder and let your business flourish. A UNIQUE Mill will give you greater capacity—grind a better product—and keep operating expenses lower than any other feed grinder on the market. This is assured by exclusive patented features.

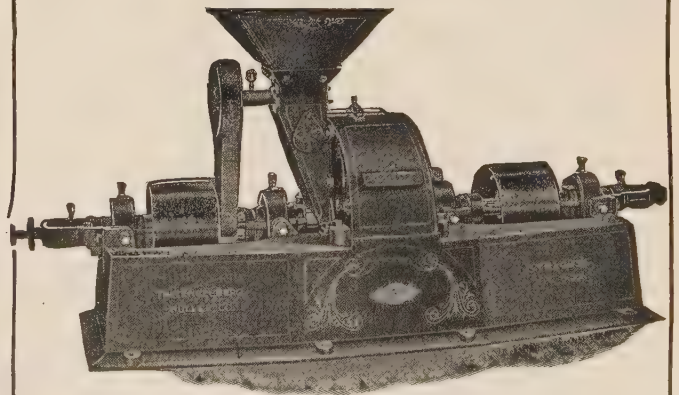
Ask for Catalog No. 12, which illustrates and describes the machine in full. No cost or obligation to you.

**ROBINSON MFG. CO.**

42 ROBINSON BLDG.

MUNCY, PENNA.

## The "HALSTED" HAS NO EQUAL



No Seal Rings  
Scientific

Positive Feed  
Economical

Wick Oiler Bearings

Its best friend is the man who has used other makes.

Grinding Plates alike on both sides, and being reversible, gives FOUR cutting edges.

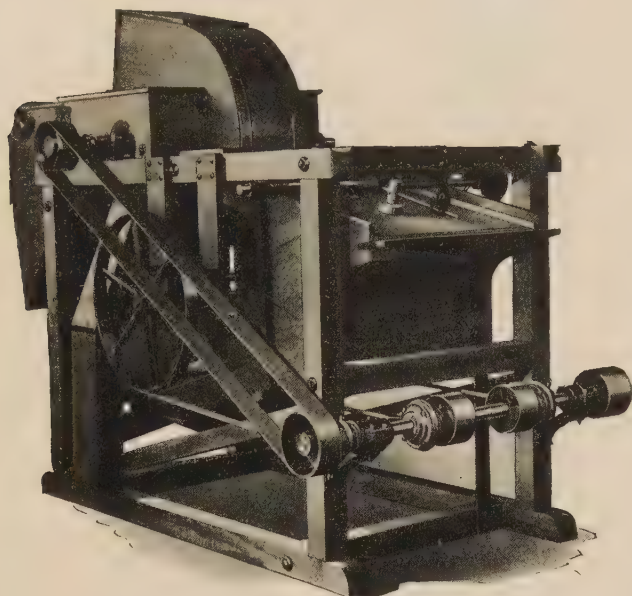
Highest efficiency at the smallest expense.

**THE ENGELBERG HULLER CO.**

SYRACUSE, N. Y., U. S. A.



# CRACKED CORN



One of the smaller  
"Eureka" Cracked Corn Graders  
Fitted with Ball-Bearing Eccentrics

Why buy it outside and pay the freight, when you can make as nice or better goods, and a lot more money by producing your own?

Write for Catalog—(Postpaid)



**S. HOWES CO., Inc.**  
Silver Creek, N. Y.

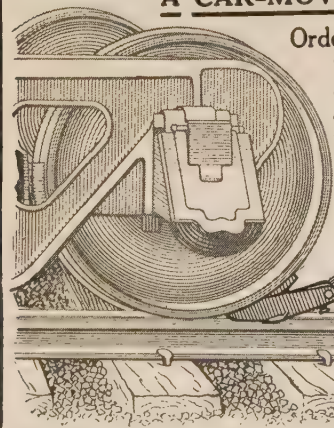


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**WILL EXTERMINATE ALL YOUR  
RATS AND MICE**  
**WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION**

**SOLD BY**  
**THE HENNINGS, HARVING CO. INC.**  
171 DUANE ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.  
**SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU**  
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Order one on 30 days' FREE

TRIAL. Freight both ways paid by us if you don't find it worth the price and then some.

Get  
it from  
your dealer

**The New Badger**  
**ADVANCE**  
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"New Badger"—it  
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### OUR IMPROVED

## Railroad Claim Books

require little of your time for filing, and contain spaces for all the necessary information in the order which assures prompt attention on the part of the claim agent. They increase and hasten your returns by helping you to prove your claims and by helping the claim agent to justify payment.

Form A is for Loss of Weight in Transit Claims.

- " B—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Transit.
- " C—Loss in Quality Due to Delay in Transit.
- " D—Loss in Market Value Due to Delay in Furnishing Cars.
- " E—Overcharge in Freight or Weight.

These claim blanks are printed on bond paper, bound in book form, each book containing 100 originals and 100 duplicates, a two-page index, instructions and summary showing just which claims have not been paid, and four sheets of carbon. You tear out the original to send to the claim agent, and the carbon copy remains in the book, as a record of your claim.

The five forms are well bound in three books, as follows:  
411-A contains 100 sets all Form A. Price, \$2.00  
411-E contains 100 sets all Form E. Price, \$2.00  
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Send all orders to

**GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL**

309 South La Salle Street

CHICAGO, ILL.



## DIXON'S SILICA-GRAPHITE PAINT

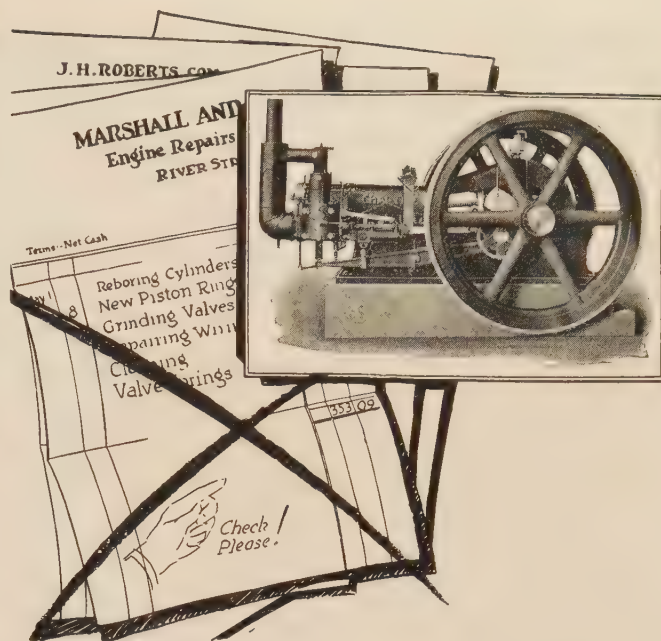
consists of the pigment, flake silica-graphite and the vehicle, pure boiled linseed oil. This pigment is inert, aids in preserving the original elasticity of the vehicle, increases the thickness of the paint film, and has long life.

The vehicle, linseed oil, cannot be equalled by any other substance. This combination of pigment and vehicle results in a paint that will put off the necessity of repainting for the longest period of time and lower your cost of paint upkeep.

JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY  
JERSEY CITY NEW JERSEY

Write for  
Booklet No. 15 B.

Established  
1827



## No big repair bills

## —not with the Charter Type R

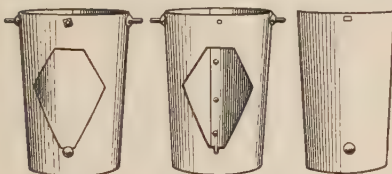
THE saving that oil engine power makes in elevators and mills isn't eaten away by repair bills where the Charter Type R is on the job.

The Charter Type R is a simple engine that purrs along without causing trouble. It's installed—and then forgotten.

That this is true is shown by the record of a Charter Type R owned in Germania, Wyoming. After 33 months of continuous operation, the operator, Louis Smith, wrote, "I have replaced three ignitors, one set of piston rings, a few pump leathers—a record which I don't think can be beaten."

We don't think it can be beaten, either, and this is only one of the reasons why we think the Charter Type R is the ideal engine for grain elevators. The big free catalog gives the other reasons in detail. Ask for your copy.

## Save the cost of whole new Spouts



Use a Kewanee Renewable Bottom Spout and when the bottom wears slip in a new one. We guarantee each Kewanee section to wear out 12 bottoms and the bottoms are made from a special analysis steel—tough and long wearing. If you wore out a set of bottoms every year the replacement cost would be little—renewable bottoms for 8" size and smaller cost about 37½ cents. And it's far less expensive to buy new bottoms than to replace entire spouts or try to patch them.

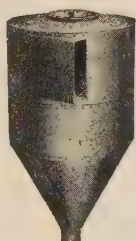
## Kewanee RENEWABLE BOTTOM Grain Spout

Order One  
on Trial

Give us the outside diameter, or outside rectangular measurements of your down spout, and length of spout wanted. We will ship you a Kewanee. Use it a month, six months or a year. If it's not satisfactory to you return it and we'll refund your money.

Kewanee Implement Company

345 Commercial Street  
KEWANEE, ILLINOIS



## To Fit Your Conditions

We are equipped to make complete new installations on modern plans, and guarantee the whole installation to produce results. We also remodel old systems, and make additions where present system has become inadequate. Defective systems corrected.

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## CHARTER Type R —Oil Engine—

The big catalog

goes into detail. It describes the one-cylinder Charter Type R, 20 to 90 hp., and the double cylinder engine, 40 to 160 hp.





## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

We still build the Younglove Elevator with the reinforced concrete water-proof pit, any size or depth wanted.

We can give you the right dope on feed grinding and feed grinders and graders.

**YOUNGLOVE CONSTRUCTION CO.**  
Sioux City, Iowa  
30 Years of Practical Experience

*Through 25 years' experience in feed manufacturing  
we are now supplying*

### Yearly Feed Formula Service

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Special formulas for every Feed for Animals, to Produce Rapid Growth and Increased Production.

INFORMATION regarding best machinery for handling, cleaning, separating, grinding, cracking, polishing, pulverizing, measuring, mixing, weighing, and drying the ingredients used in manufactured feeds.

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Designers and Constructors of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
Corn Exchange, Minneapolis

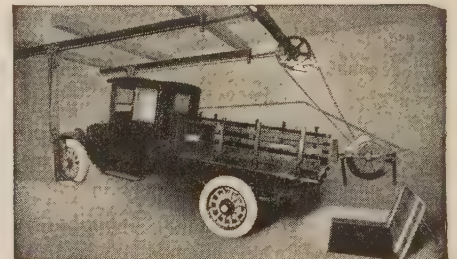
### BLOOMINGTON CONST. CO.

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Engineers and Contractors of  
**GRAIN ELEVATORS**  
MILLS AND STORAGE TANKS

### L. J. McMILLIN

ENGINEER and CONTRACTOR of  
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Any Size or Capacity  
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ENGINEERS AND BUILDERS  
OF GRAIN ELEVATORS  
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DECATUR ILLINOIS



### McMillin Wagon and Truck Dump

With this dump the strength of driveway or scale floors is in no way molested.

This dump is designed so it will dump any length vehicle into the one dump door. The overhead mechanism is so constructed that it can be moved either forward or backward for this purpose, or maybe moved to accommodate one or more additional dump doors in the same driveway.

This dump can be installed in most any driveway.

Substantial and durable.

No delicate parts.

Can be operated either by hand or power.

Safety is never questioned.

Write for particulars

**L. J. McMILLIN**  
525 Board of Trade Building  
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GRAIN and COAL ELEVATORS

## T. E. IBBERSON CO.

CONTRACTING ENGINEERS  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

### ★ ★ The Star Engineering Company ★ ★

Specialists in  
Grain Elevator Construction

Our elevators stand every test,  
Appearance, Strength, Durability  
and Economy of Operation.

Estimates and information promptly furnished

Wichita, Kansas

### Siding and Roofing

Corrugated or Flat  
Galvanized or Painted  
Immediate Shipment from Stock

### Nails



Write—Wire—Phone

**Sied Mtg Warehouse**  
1449 CENESEE KANSAS CITY, MO.



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Then consult the "Situations Wanted" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal.

For elevator and mill supplies we  
issue a net price catalog. If in  
the market write us for one.

**WHITE ★ STAR ★ CO.**  
WICHITA, KANSAS



## GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

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Designers and Builders of  
**MODERN MILLS,  
ELEVATORS and  
INDUSTRIAL PLANTS**  
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Designers of  
**Flour Mills and Grain Elevators,  
Warehouses, Power Plants and  
Industrial Buildings.**

Preliminary Sketches and Estimates,  
Valuations and Reports.

306 McMillen Bldg., Kansas City, Mo

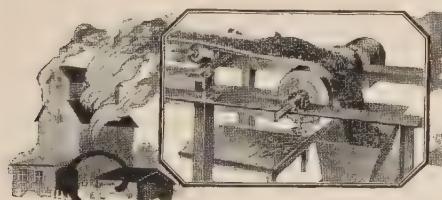
### ELEVATOR SIDING

CORRUGATED SHEET STEEL for prompt shipment from our well-stocked warehouses in carloads or less. Our prices are always right.

### NICHOLS

Wire, Sheet & Hdw. Co.

Kansas City, Mo. Joplin, Mo.  
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*Stop tramp iron  
before tramp iron stops you*

TRAMP iron is the mill's or elevator's greatest menace. In the rolls or grinders, or in touching other metal, it causes sparks. One little spark may set off a disastrous dust explosion or fire.

Stop tramp iron! Install Dings Magnetic Separators As shown above, they remove iron before it can do damage. Not even the smallest piece escapes. Endorsed by the National Fire Protection Ass'n. 4000 Dings in use!

Get the free bulletin. It also tells how the Dings saves bolting cloth.

DINGS MAGNETIC SEPARATOR CO  
642 Smith Street, Milwaukee

*with*  
**Dings  
Magnetic Separators**



### CONCRETE ELEVATORS

may cost a little more to construct, but they give better protection to grain from fire, wind, insects and heat. In fact, the experience of many operators of concrete elevators supports the conviction that not only does grain keep better in concrete storage, but it is oftentimes improved by such storage.

We have been building up-to-date elevators for 40 years and are prepared to build country elevators in wood or concrete at a reasonable cost. An inspection of any of the numerous plants which we have built

will convince you that they are arranged so as to utilize all space to advantage and to facilitate operation with a minimum expense of power and labor. If you are interested in having such a plant; write us.

### RELIANCE CONSTRUCTION CO.

Board of Trade

Indianapolis, Ind.

### MACDONALD ENGINEERING CO.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS

### GRAIN ELEVATORS

San Francisco Chicago New York Toronto

### CRAMER BUILT

is the mark designating the best in Grain Elevator Construction at normal prices

W. H. Cramer Construction Co.  
NORTH PLATTE, NEBR.

ans and Specifications Furnished

### HICKOK Construction Co. MINNEAPOLIS ELEVATORS

C. T. STEVENS

C. E. ROOP

C. B. BARUTIO

### Stevens Engineering & Construction Co., Incorporated

Designers and Builders—GRAIN ELEVATORS—WAREHOUSES—FLOUR and FEED MILLS

GRAND-LACLEDE BUILDING

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

### FEDERAL ENGINEERING CO.

Designers and Builders—Grain Elevators, Mills and Warehouses  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

### A Trial Order

### GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

305 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—I wish to try the Grain Dealers Journal on the 10th and 25th of each month for one year just to learn if I can get any helpful suggestions from the opinions and experiences of other grain dealers. Enclosed please find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

.....bus.

State.....



## First Unit Municipal Terminals, City of Norfolk, Virginia, U. S. A.



This work consists of a modern concrete grain elevator, piers, warehouses, slips and wharves, costing approximately \$5,000,000. It is being constructed in accordance with the plans and specifications and under the engineering supervision of

**Folwell-Ahlskog Co.**

Engineers and Constructors

Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A.

## The Most Modern Elevator in the World



This is an aeroplane view of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's new Northern Central Elevator No. 3, located at Canton, Baltimore, Maryland, capacity 5,000,000 bushels. This elevator is equipped with

### Four Stewart Link-Belt Grain Car Unloaders

*Every day in every way we are designing and building better and better Grain Elevators.*

*We have built for many of your friends—Eventually we will build for you.*

*Why not now?*

**James Stewart & Co., Inc.**

Designers and Builders

GRAIN ELEVATORS

In All Parts of the World

Grain Elevator Dept., W. R. Sinks, Manager  
1210 Fisher Building, Chicago, Ill.



One of a

## Group of Elevators

Built by us at Port Arthur. The group includes elevators for

The James Richardson & Sons, Limited.

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co., Limited.

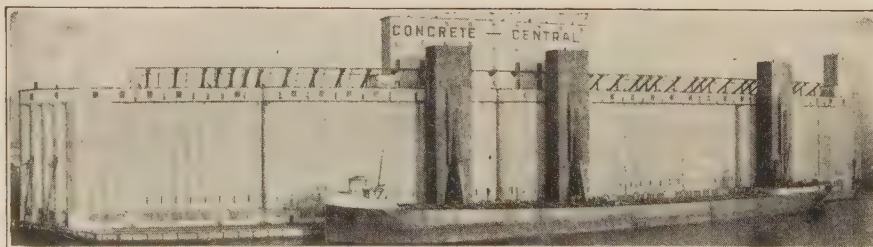
The Grain Growers' Grain Company, Limited.

## THE BARNETT-McQUEEN COMPANY, LIMITED

Designers and Builders of GRAIN ELEVATORS

Offices: Fort William Ont., Duluth, Minn. Minneapolis, Minn

Operated by  
The Eastern Grain,  
Mill and Elevator  
Corporation



Concrete-Central  
Elevator, Buffalo, N.Y.  
Capacity  
4,500,000 Bushels

Designed and Built by

**Monarch Engineering Company**  
Buffalo, N. Y.



2,000,000 Bushel Elevator  
3,000 bbl. Flour Mill  
Office Building  
Power Plant  
Warehouses  
and other  
Buildings

Built by

**Fegles Construction Co., Ltd.**

Minneapolis, Minn.

Ft. William, Ont.



State Owned Mill and Elevator, Grand Forks, N. D.

*"A 1923 model that speaks for itself"*

**Baltimore & Ohio R. R.**  
Baltimore



**John S. Metcalf Co.**  
Grain Elevator Engineers

108 S. La Salle Street  
Chicago, Ill.

54 St. Francois Xavier  
Street  
Montreal, Que.

also at

Melbourne,  
Australia

Buenos Aires,  
Argentina

Vancouver, B. C.  
London,  
England

## Can't Slip

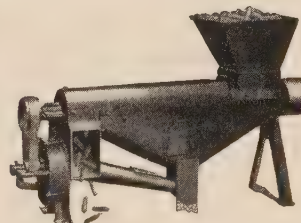
American High Speed Chains give perfect transmission of power in mills. They transmit 98 to 99% of the power applied—smoothly, quietly, and surely. They eliminate slippage and friction from sliding contact.

### Positive Transmission

Positive, unvarying performance is the outstanding feature of American High Speed Chains. Whatever your transmission problem, there is an American High Speed Chain drive which will do it better, and add efficiency and economy to the operation.

*A letter will bring one of our engineers to help solve your problem—at no obligation to you.*

**AMERICAN**  
HIGH SPEED CHAIN CO.  
INDIANAPOLIS, U. S. A.



**CLEAN  
WORK  
NO  
WASTE**

Two essentials required by every user of a corn sheller.

The TRIUMPH "does clean work and does not waste any of the corn." This is a frank endorsement by the Thayer Milling Company, Thayer, Mo.

*You will learn about many other excellent features in the descriptive booklet. You can get your copy by sending a postal card or letter—now.*

**THE C. O. BARTLETT & SNOW CO.**  
Main Office and Works: Cleveland, Ohio



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**IOWA**—Grain elevator in best grain belt of Iowa for sale; doing good business. Address 53N12, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHERN ILLINOIS**—3 country grain elevators for sale with lumber yard attached. All in good repair. Address 51W2, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**NORTHWEST IOWA**—30,000 bu. elevator for sale; good territory and good business. Flour, feed and salt in connection. Address 52H29, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS**—New elevator for sale; best wheat crop; no competition; in new town; year around proposition; will ship from 100 to 150 cars per year. Address 53N5, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**ILLINOIS**—Elevator at Wolf Lake, Ill.; fully equipped; located on railroad; good place for exchange mill, none here; Atlas Powder Company located here recently; town on the boom. Address Thos. Rixleben, Jonesboro, Illinois.

**ELEVATOR FOR SALE**—If you do not find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "ELEVATORS WANTED" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

**IOWA**—Grain elevator, warehouse and coal sheds for sale in Independence, Iowa. The only elevator on the I. C. Railroad in this good county seat town. Priced right; terms given. If interested, direct your communications to L. C. McGill of that city.

**I AM OFFERING** for sale several elevators and buildings located at the following points in Minnesota, North and South Dakota:

**MINNESOTA**—Ada, Afton, Cokato, Flaming, Glenville, Lake Elmo, Litchfield, Twin Valley and Ulen.

**NORTH DAKOTA**—Emrick, Edmunds, Divide and Selz.

**SO. DAK.**—Brown siding (P.O., White Rock). For further particulars write to Richard A. D. Lee, 814 Globe Building, St. Paul, Minn.

**MISSOURI**—21,000 bu. capacity frame elevator for sale, in good condition; gasoline power; could have electric power if wished, as have a good electric power plant nearby; rock foundation. One seed house near the office and elevator, frame, about 20'x26'x8', post foundation. One good two-story frame building near office about 30'x80' with rock foundation and basement under one-half of the building; could be used for poultry house, mill or feeds. Coal sheds. Address 53N16, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**BARGAIN OFFER OF THE YEAR**—Richland Grain Co.'s Elevators at Earl Park and York Switch, Ind., are offered at private sale from day to day. Average grain handling 463,700 bu. per year. Cheapest possible storage room for over 200,000 bu. of grain. Two and one-half miles apart, one on R. R. having I. P. billing to Chicago, the other on a main trunk line having direct connections with Indianapolis, Southern, Eastern and Michigan markets. Close enough together that one can feed to the other when pays to do so, having own trucks. We believe this the best country grain business ever offered publicly. It's well worth the investigation of any man who wants to make money in the grain business. Earl Park Elevator concrete, York Elevator cribbed. Driers in each house. To the highest bidder; one-third cash, one-third 9 months and one-third in 18 months. Headquarters Earl Park, or address Lee Dinwiddie, Assignee, Fowler, Ind.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**NORTHERN INDIANA**—10,000 bu. capacity iron clad elevator for sale, nearly new, with feed house attached. L. B. 241, LaGrange, Ind.

**ILLINOIS** elevator doing a good grain and coal business for sale; excellent location. For information address 52F24, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**IOWA**—30,000 bu. grain elevator and coal sheds for sale; located on C. & N. W. Ry.; good territory; 250,000 bu. business. All bids address J. L. Miller, Havelock, Iowa.

## YOU MAY BE MISSING SOMETHING.

**AN ILLINOIS** elevator company running a 3 line ad in one issue says: "We had 25 applications from that ad. Thank you."

**NORTHWEST IOWA**—Elevator for sale. Best business and plant in Northwest. Located in town of 4,000, everything favorable for making money. A real buy. Address 52M13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**MINNESOTA**—Grain elevator and feed mill for sale; doing good grinding business every day; only mill and feed dealer in town. Other business requires my time. Address Wm. Cummings, Hugo, Minn., for particulars.

**NEBRASKA**—70,000 bu. capacity elevator, crib construction, covered with sheetiron, for sale; warehouses attached for handling sacked grain; located on the Burlington right-of-way. Address 53N11, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**ILLINOIS**—10,000 bu. elevator for sale; lumber yard; feed and coal sheds; 5 room residence and out buildings; 1 acre land on C. & N. W. Ry. ½ mile off Lincoln Highway. No trades considered. Address 52H7, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## THE HEART OF THE RIO GRANDE VALLEY.

A rare opportunity for a real elevator man; on account of death of owner, best located and only real elevator in valley, 25,000 bu. cap., iron clad, scientifically built, electrically equipped; ½ cash, no agents. H. W. Hopkins, San Juan, Texas.

**BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE**—Someone is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property; to enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business USE these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. WE WILL assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to YOU. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. TRY IT.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—35,000 bus. elevator for sale, 22,000 bus. power ear corn crib; in the heart of the corn belt; 3 miles from city of 12,000, located on I. C. R. R.; new ten ton truck scale and office; 6 ton wagon scale in power ear corn crib; Hopper scale in elevator; new 25 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine for elevator; 10 H. P. Fairbanks-Morse Engine in power corn crib; low drive to elevator and crib; 5 room dwelling house; station handles 175,000 bus. yearly. Everything A1 condition. Reason for selling have gotten in a new business which requires all my time. Will carry responsible party for part of purchase price. Price will be right if sold at once. Address 52L21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE.

**OHIO**—Two elevators and coal business for sale, good grain territory, good roads. Address 52F28, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WISCONSIN**—Up-to-date grain elevator and flour and feed house for sale at reasonable cost. Write Emil Hauterbrook, 1272 Walnut street, Green Bay, Wisconsin.

**NORTHERN IOWA** elevator for sale, located in very good town with good territory for business. For terms and particulars address 52J8, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

A former Iowa elevator owner who advertised his plant in our "Elevators For Sale" columns writes in as follows: "I sold my plant to the first party answering my ad which I had in the Journal."

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—7,000 bu. elvtr. for sale; on S. F. Ry., \$6,000. May carry back a part with responsible party. Must quit grain account health. Address 52D7 Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHWEST MISSOURI**—One elevator in a one-elevator town; no competition. Good 10,000 bu. capacity house. Price, \$7,500; terms on half if desired. Address 52M19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL MICHIGAN**—Iron clad grain elevator and brick feed mill for sale, all equipped with up-to-date machinery and doing a good live business. Will sell home residence with business. Address 52F3, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**KANSAS** Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

## ELEVATOR FOR SALE OR TRADE.

**NORTHWEST OHIO**—Elevator for sale or trade; excellent territory; no competition. Write for particulars. Address 52K9, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATOR BROKERS.

**ALWAYS HAVE** grain elevators for sale. J. M. Maguire, 6440 Minerva Ave., Chicago, Ill.

## ELEVATORS WANTED.

**WANTED**—Elevator, must be in first class grain territory and priced low. Address O. W. Long, Mound City, Mo.

**WILL EXCHANGE** 510 acres good Montana land for elevator in Indiana, Illinois, Michigan or Iowa. Address 52M4, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

**WOULD TRADE** 353 acres Texas black cotton land, encumbrance \$16,500, equity \$50,000, for clear elevator or business property, preferably in Texas. Box 154, Cleburne, Texas.



## SITUATION WANTED.

**EXPERIENCED** grain man, 49 years old, with family, available at once for country elevator. Nebraska preferred. Address Grain Man, 2875 Ohio St., Omaha, Nebraska.

**MAN EXPERIENCED** in handling grain, lumber and coal, wants position as manager with good firm. Can begin at once. Address 53N1, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**YOUNG MAN** experienced in grain, lumber, feed milling and livestock wants position as manager of good country station; good mixer, married. Prefer Iowa. Address 52J37, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION** wanted as manager with some good grain firm or farmers' elevator; grew up in the grain business; 10 years' experience; a live wire; single. Address 53N13, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** as manager of farmers', independent or line elevator, preferably in Minnesota, where there is a high school. About 30 years experience; can start any time. Address W. H. Castle, Morton, Minn.

**EXPERIENCED MAN** in all lines of Grain Business wishes to make connection with some good firm as manager, private wire office, good mixer, furnish best references. Address 53N21, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Position by middle aged, married man with several years' experience managing branch elevator with side lines including lumber. Can handle the books. Address 52M22, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANTED**—Position as manager of elevator in Illinois by man 38 years of age, 10 years' experience. At present employed; want change account school; reference. Address 53N19, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**EXPERIENCED** grain man wants position with some good firm, can manage line of elevators or handle any part of the business; young, married, can make change soon. Address 52J36, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT** position as mgr. of country elevator, either farmers' or Line Co., by married man, 22 yrs' experience buying and selling grain, handling coal, flour, feed, lumber; ran cleaning and mixing house 5 yrs. Must make change from present location account of school. Best of references. M. McGlin, Kinbrae, Minn.

**POSITION** wanted as manager or agt. of a country elevator by an unmarried, able-bodied man, experienced in all grain and most side lines; a hustler; character A-1; no bad habits; can deliver the goods and furnish a bond OK. Long hours no objection; out of the line several years; satisfaction warranted. Address 52M14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**WANT** position as manager with some line house or farmers' elevator company in good grain country, preferably Kansas or Nebraska. Have had 8 years' experience handling grain and seeds, 6 years in implement retail, including 6 years in general mercantile; can furnish good references in any line; can start at once. Address 53N10, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**POSITION** wanted by middle-aged married man, 14 years' experience in the milling and grain business. Would consider leasing a good grain point elevator or running it on a commission or partnership basis, one with a good outlet for feed, seed, flour and coal. Prefer Indiana or near; however, any good place for business will qualify. Excellent references. Address 53N14, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago.

## FLOUR FOR SALE.

**MIXED CARS** of flour and mill feeds in 100 pound sacks are our specialties. We are now manufacturing a full line of corn goods, cracked corn, feed meal, corn and oats chop. Ohio Farm feed, shelled corn and standard oats in connection with our flouring mill. Would like to send you a trial to convince you of the superiority of our products. Ansted & Burk Co., Springfield, Ohio.

## PARTNER WANTED.

**WANTED**—Partner with Chicago Board membership and New York Exchange connection preferable, to join me in establishing one or more brokers' offices in cities of 25 to 100 thousand population having no private wires or competition, proven field, plenty of business available. Address 53N15, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS** Grain firm operating two country elevators and track grain office desire partner who will invest \$10,000 and assume an active part in the management of the business. Excellent opportunity to connect with a well-established and growing business. Negotiations confidential. Address 52M20, Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Ill.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**FOR SALE**—Corrugated iron, any quantity, immediate shipment, new stock. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed, made of very heavy manila for strength and durability and to withstand hard usage. Special folding method for closing envelope. Have a limited supply to sell at \$2.75 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.50 per hundred, f.o.b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain Dealers Journal, 309 S. LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

## CONFIRMATION BLANKS

*Simple - Complete - Safe*

The use of these confirmations makes for safer business. Spaces are provided for recording all essential conditions of each trade.

Fifty confirmations in triplicate, bound with pressboard and wire stitched, size 5½x8". Order form No. 6 CB, Price 90 cts.

GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL, 309 S. La Salle Street, CHICAGO

If you would avoid trade disputes, and differences and prevent expensive errors, use triplicating confirmation blanks. You retain tissue copy, sign and send original and duplicate to customer. He signs one and returns the other.

This places the entire burden for any misunderstanding of your intentions upon the other party and protects you against the expensive misinterpretation of your trades.

## SCALES FOR SALE.

**BIRD SHIPPING SCALE** that has been used but slightly, in excellent condition, for sale, reasonable. Farmers Elevator Co., Arcadia, Ia.

**FAIRBANKS AUTOMATIC** Grain Elevator Shipping Scale 8 bu. per dump, 2,000 bu. per hour, latest type, brand new, never out of the crates. Richardson Scale Company, Minneapolis, Minn. or Omaha, Nebr.

**FOR SALE**—One 4 bu. Richardson and two Richardson 8 bu. automatic scales. All self compensating; fine condition. One 8 bu. Avery; one R. R. track scale. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## BAGS—BAGGING—BURLAP.

**BURLAP BAGS OF EVERY KIND FOR SALE**; new or second-hand, plain or printed with your brand; seamless Cotton Grain Bags; Sample Bags; Burlap, Cotton Sheeting or Paper for Car Lining, etc. Wanted' Second-hand bags, best prices paid.

WM. ROSS & CO., 409 N. Peoria St., Chicago.

## WANT ADS WORK WONDERS.

They sell elevators, find help and partners, secure machines and engines which you want, sell those for which you have no further use, and perform a myriad of kindred services for shrewd people who use them regularly. READ and USE THEM.

# Business Opportunity

Three large, fully equipped plants and established trademarks and goodwill, of the American Hominy Company will be offered for sale by auction on the several premises, according to the following schedule:

**Monday, July 14, 1924, at 2 P. M.**  
Davenport, Ia., Rolled Oats Mill

**Wednesday, July 16, 1924, at 2 P. M.**  
Decatur, Ill., Wheat and Corn Mill

**Friday, July 18, 1924, at 2 P. M.**  
Indianapolis, Ind., Corn Products Plant

The plants are in condition to resume operations almost immediately; skilled organizations practically intact are available; the mills can be made ready to handle this year's crop now coming into market.

Trade-marks may be bid-in with the plants or separately. Bids must be accompanied by deposit of a certified check or cash for not less than twenty-five per cent of the amount offered. For further information, address

CHESTER R. DAVIS, Assistant Trust Officer

## CHICAGO TITLE & TRUST COMPANY

Trustee in Bankruptcy, American Hominy Co.

69 W. Washington Street,  
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—One new Dual Marquis No. 50 Cleaner; a bargain. Machine is new, never been installed. F. Pettyjohn, Harrold, So. Dak.

**FOR SALE**—3 steel elevator legs, complete. 14"x21", inside measurements. Also 1500' of 12" conveyor in metal box, excellent shape. Standard Mill Supply Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**DO YOU WANT A MACHINE** that is not advertised here? Make your wants known in the "Wanted" columns. Someone has the machine

**NO. 333 EUREKA** Horizontal Bean Washer, also No. 377 Eureka Horizontal Whizzer for sale. Both as good as new. Write for price. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—1 35 h.p. Brownell, Ohio, Standard Boiler, in first-class condition. 1 25-h.p. Brownell Engine.

1 10,000-lbs. Howe Hopper Scale, good as new. 1 No. 8 Bowsher Feed Grinder, complete with stand of elevators and sacker, and an extra set of plates. Martin & Rehmer, Troy, Ohio.

**FOR SALE**—Noye Roller Mill, 3 high, 9"x24" Rebuilt; good as new. Will corrugate to suit buyer. Grand bargain at \$250. Robinson Round Reel, No. 2, with two conveyors. Clothed 8 and 12 for cracked corn. Good condition. \$45 is very low for this machine.

S. Howes Co., Inc., Eureka Works, Silver Creek, N. Y.

**FOR SALE**—1, 3, 5, 7, 10, 15, 25 h.p. motors complete; 2 Giant bean pickers; 1 Clipper Bean cleaner; headquarters for bean machinery. 1 Automatic Richardson Bagging Scale; 1—8 bu. Richardson Automatic Scale; Hopper Scales; floor scales; dust collectors, cyclone type. 1—3 high 9x24 Corn roll; 1—3 high 9x18 Roll; 1—2 high 9x24; 1—2 sec. ball bearing self balancing sifter for bolting corn meal. Reels for corn meal and for chick feed graders; 1 Invincible grain cleaner; 1 Monitor Grain Cleaner; also receiving separators; Buckwheat Shucker. Attrition Mills—1 Monarch 24" ball bearing motor driven; 1—20" Dreadnaught plain bearing; 1—18" Unique Double head plain bearing; many other makes and sizes. Leather belting a specialty. 1—No. 16 Gruendler Whirl Beater; Oil Engines; Grain Shoes; Corn Graders; 1 Huhn Grain Dryer; Elevators complete 3"—22" including head boots, belts and cups; Iron Elevator Boots; Elevator Buckets 7x18. 2 Midget Marvel Mills; Clutch Pulleys; Sheave Pulleys; Wood and Steel Pulleys; Spiral Steel Conveyor; American Corn sheller; 2 Warehouse Shellers; 1 Maroon Car Loader. Orders for Bolting Cloth filled promptly. Send us a list of your wants, we will save you money. Address A. D. Hughes Company, Wayland, Michigan.

## MACHINES FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE**—Two Gibbs Belt Bean Picking Machines at \$25.00 each. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

**FOR SALE**—One 3 pair high 9x18 Allis Feed Mill in excellent condition. Price reasonable. Standard Mill Supply Co., 501 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE**—One (1) Type "K" 2 cyl. 60 H.P. Anderson Oil Engine. Like new. Also 4 Double Stands Flour Rolls and 1 American Sifter. Address Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

**FOR SALE**—Large feed mill grinder manufactured by Williams Patent Crusher Co. Their Size "C" Miller's special grinder complete, excellent condition, exceptionally low price. Mohawk Asbestos Slate Co., Inc., Utica, N. Y.

**WANTED** to put your idle capital to work. That rusty machine over there in the corner is of intrinsic value to some member of the grain trade. You can make a sale or a trade if you use these columns.

## REAL BARGAINS.

Prompt Attention. Quick Shipments.

When in need of elevator or mill machinery, notify us. We are headquarters for power and transmission equipment, and have on hand several well-known makes of motors, boilers, engines, etc.

Send us list of all your wants. We can supply you with full line of machinery for elevators, flour, corn and cereal mills. Complete equipment for modern mills of all kinds, molasses, stock and poultry feed plants, plans, specifications, flow sheets, etc., our specialty.

Write us without delay.

W. R. Leathers, Mgr.

9 S. Clinton St.

Chicago, Ill.

## MACHINES WANTED.

**WANTED**—Union Special Sewing Machine for closing 100 lb. Bags. Also Richardson Automatic Scale. Hart Bros., Saginaw, Mich.

**WANTED**—Two second-hand Cyclone Dust Collectors large enough to take care of a No. 6-A No. 34985 Silver Creek Receiving Separator. Lexington Elevator & Mill Co., Lexington, Ohio.

## SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

**CAN OFFER** attractive prices on red clover, alsike, alfalfa, crimson clover, hairy vetch, Wilson soy beans. Blamberg Bros., Inc., 107 Commerce St., Baltimore, Md.

## DYNAMOS—MOTORS.

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers of this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMOS-MOTORS" columns of the Grain Dealers Journal—the medium for power bargains.

## Bargain Sale in Soiled and Shelf Worn Books.

Two Railroad Claim Books containing 100 sets of claim blanks for overcharge and index. \$1.50 each and postage. Order "Special 411-E."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 60 sets of loss of weight in transit; loss of quality due to delay and loss of value due to delay in furnishing cars and overcharge. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-5."

One Railroad Claim Book containing 100 sets for loss of weight in transit and index. \$1.50 and postage. Order "Special 411-A."

Clark's Double Indexed Car Register—One copy of a quick index to records of all cars handled \$1.75 and postage. Order "Soiled 42."

ONE MILLER'S "Weighing Grain in Car Lots without Hopper or Platform Scales" and other valuable information for the grain shipper. Worn from being used as sample. Price 75c and postage. Order "Miller Special."

ONE GRAIN SHIPPER AND THE LAW, a book of decisions of the State, Supreme and Federal Courts, covering shipper's contracts and his relations with the carrier. Soiled from being used as sample. Price \$1.00 and postage. Order Special Grain Shipper and the Law.

One Double Indexed Car Register, used to advantage by receivers and carlot shippers. Through its use any car may be found instantly. The double pages are ruled vertically so as to provide a column for each digit. This form contains space for 12,000 cars. Order "No. 40. Special," price \$1.25.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL,  
309 So. LaSalle St., Chicago Ill.

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To the grain elevator operators to secure a special lot of Grain Elevator Equipment at a very low price, consisting of the following:

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| 1 "Hess" No. 6 Standard Pneumatic Grain Drier (good as new), complete..... | \$2500.00   |
| 1 No. 9 "Monitor" Oat Clipper.....   | 250.00      |
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| 15 26"x260' 4-ply Bucket Conveyor Belts @.....                             | 75c per ft. |

The above equipment is in excellent condition and offers an opportunity to effect a great savings.

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# SEEDS FOR SALE—WANTED

## Field and Grass Seed Trade Directory

### ATCHISON, KANS.

Mangelsdorf Seed Co., The, wholesale seeds

### BALTIMORE, MD.

Wm. G. Scarlett & Co., wholesale seed merchants

### BUFFALO, N. Y.

Stanford Seed Co., The, wholesale field seeds.

### CHICAGO, ILL.

Barkemeyer Grain & Seed Co., field seed dealers.  
Johnson, Inc., J. Oliver, seeds, humus, etc.

### CINCINNATI, OHIO.

McCullough's Sons, The J. M., field and garden seeds

### COBURG, IOWA

McGreer Bros., whole seed corn our specialty.

### CONCORDIA, KANS.

Bowman Bros. Seed Co., field seeds.

### COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Council Bluffs Seed Co., seed corn, nothing else.

### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs Reynolds Taylor Co., grass and field seeds  
Crawfordsville Seed Co., seed merchants.

### INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Indiana Seed Co., field seeds.

### LOUISVILLE, KY.

Hardin, Hamilton & Lewman, grain and field seeds  
Louisville Seed Co., clover and grasses.

### MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Courteen Seed Co., field seeds.  
Kellogg Seed Co., field and grass seeds.  
North American Seed Co., wholesale grass & field seeds.  
Teweles Seed Co., L., seed merchant.

### MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Dickinson Co., The Albert, seeds.  
Minneapolis Seed Co., field seeds.

### NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nungesser-Dickinson Seed Co., wholesale seed merchants

### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### ST. PAUL, MINN.

Jameson Hevener Co., shippers of field seeds.

### TOLEDO, OHIO.

Crumbaugh-Kuehn Co., wholesale field seeds.  
Hirsch, Henry, wholesale seed.  
Toledo Field Seed Co., The, clover, timothy.

## LOUISVILLE SEED COMPANY

Incorporated  
Louisville, Ky.  
Headquarters for  
**RED TOP AND ORCHARD GRASS**  
BUYERS AND SELLERS  
OF ALL VARIETIES

## OCTOBER CLOVER SEED

Circular just issued gives summary of  
conditions and trading requirements.  
Sent on request

**Southworth & Co.,** TOLEDO OHIO  
"Alive Since 1881"

## BUYERS AND SELLERS

of Grain Elevators. You can make your wants  
known quickly by advertising in the "Elevators  
for Sale and Wanted" columns.

## The Stanford Seed Company

(INCORPORATED)

Wholesale Field Seeds

**BUFFALO - N. Y.**

## L. Teweles Seed Co.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## Grass and Field Seeds

## COURTEEN

Seed Company

Weekly Price List on Request.  
Milwaukee, Wis.

## The J. M. McCullough's Sons Co.

BUYERS—SELLERS

Field and Garden Seeds

Cincinnati - - - Ohio

## The Mangelsdorf Seed Co.

Sweet Clover, Alfalfa,  
Soudan Grass, Millet, Rape.

**ATCHISON KANSAS**

## BARKEMEYER

Grain & Seed Company  
Chicago

## SEEDS

Bag Lots or Car Lots

## J. OLIVER JOHNSON, Inc.

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SEEDS—HUMUS—EQUIPMENT

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CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEED—GRAIN

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Buyers and Sellers of Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder  
Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas

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## CRAWFORDSVILLE SEED CO.

## FIELD SEEDS

CRAWFORDSVILLE, INDIANA

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Clover and Timothy Seed

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**TOLEDO, OHIO**

## NUNGESSER-DICKINSON SEED CO.

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BUYERS AND SELLERS

Clover and Grass Seeds

## KELLOGG

SEED COMPANY

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FIELD AND GRASS SEEDS

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WHOLESALE GRASS & FIELD SEEDS

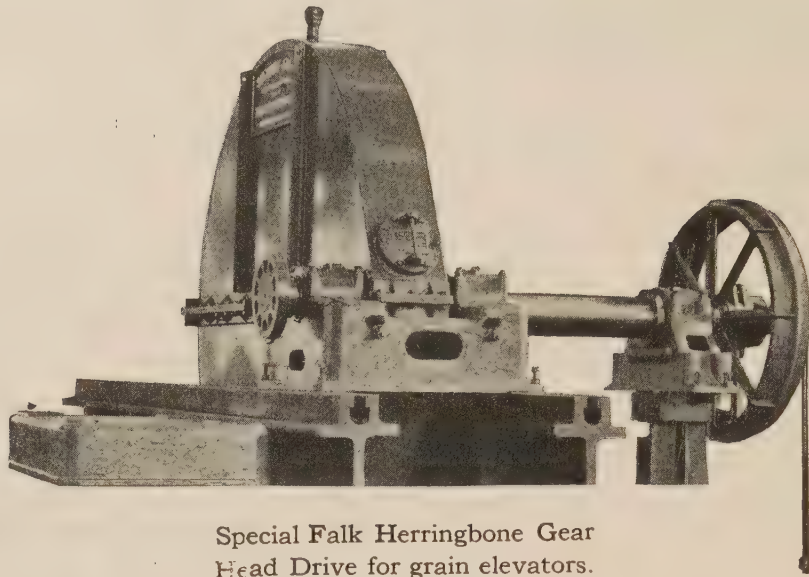
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"THE HOUSE OF QUALITY"

## WANT ADS

in the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL make wants known to  
everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to  
buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain  
dealers, try a JOURNAL want ad twice a month and your  
want will soon be satisfied.





Special Falk Herringbone Gear  
Head Drive for grain elevators.  
575 to 29 r. p. m.

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General Machinery Co., Brown Marx Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

E. C. Myers, Rialto Bldg., San Francisco

C. C. Walsh, Real Estate Exchange Bldg., Detroit

Mine & Smelter Supply Co., Denver, Salt Lake and El Paso

Engineering Equipment Co., Ltd., 358 Beaver Hall Square, Montreal, Quebec, Canada



## GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL

309 South LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill., U. S. A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

Published on the 10th and 25th of each month in the interests of better business methods and improved handling facilities for progressive wholesale dealers in grain and field seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy, 15c.

To Foreign Countries within the Postal Union, prepaid, one year, \$3.00; to Canada and Mexico, prepaid, \$2.50.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain Dealers Journal as a medium for reaching progressive grain dealers and elevator men is unquestioned. The character and number of advertisements in each number tell of its worth. If you would be classed with the leading firms catering to the wholesale grain trade, place your announcements in the Journal.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator machinery and supplies and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain trade, news items, reports on crops, grain movement, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. Address "Asked-Answered" department. The service is free.

### CHICAGO, JULY 10, 1924

THE FARMER'S DOLLAR is getting bigger every day in every way.

TAXING wealth employed in production is killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

IF THE DRIVEWAY needs extensive repairs get in line with the hard roads movement by building it of concrete.

THE DECLINE in employment in the factories so far this year should be a warning to farmers to stay on the farm.

THE TRADE may have to consider imports of corn into the United States on this crop on an extensive scale for the first time since 1919.

SHIPPERS should refuse to load bad order cars with bulk grain. If the car cannot be made grain tight by cooeping the shipper should wait for a car fit for loading.

THE DRY WEATHER of July and August is the ideal time to repaint the grain elevator, and if the house has shown the need of paint during the past year it is unwise to delay the work longer.

ARMY WORMS do completely eat up crops in some fields, but, fortunately their depredations are localized, as the army crawls on the ground, while the green bug and black rust are spread on the wind.

THE DROP of 7 cents in the price of corn on the Chicago Board June 27 makes it an interesting question as to how many possible buyers had been driven out of the market by the Capper-Tincher legislative monstrosity.

SINCE KING CORN crossed the dollar mark he is again on speaking terms with Mr. Wheat.

CHICAGO BOARD of Trade members have been paying \$2,700,000 a year in stamp taxes on pit trades and in return for this generous contribution the government has been killing their business with unnecessary control.

THE WHY of the 5-year pooling contract is that even the dullest farmer will learn after the first year or two he is in a losing deal. By making it for a 5-year period the promoters for personal profit protect their pickings.

BLACK RUST IS threatening spring wheat and smut is threatening oats, while large crops are threatening producers and they are so busy preparing to take care of new grain they have little time left to worry about uncertain diseases.

ELECTRIC MOTORS now can be built so as not to leak oil along the shaft into the windings, and the ingenious method whereby this seemingly impossible feat has been accomplished is fully described elsewhere in this number.

THE PROMPT rendering of account of sales of shipments will always be practiced by those desiring to continue business relations with the shipper. Those who neglect to render such accounts promptly surely do not merit a continuation of their patronage.

NOTWITHSTANDING the wheat crop of the Southwest has given an unusual yield per acre of high test weight, the protein bugaboo is being used to discount some of the finest wheat ever grown out of doors. Sad to relate, the wheat shippers seem unable to protect themselves against losses creditable to this unknown quantity.

THE PERSISTENT regulation and surveillance of grain traders by the Dept. of Agri. as provided for in the Grain Futures Act, helps to drive speculators out of the market and to cause those who remain to hesitate about taking different chances with the natural result that markets frequently fail to respond promptly to known conditions to the great disadvantage of all grain owners. The so-called friends of the farmer have done him more injury by driving the speculators out of the market than he or they ever dreamed possible.

GROUP INSURANCE continues to gain favor with small and large corporations. As the insurance terminates with the term of employment it makes the workers less shiftless and protects their families against immediate want in case of serious accident. This plan of protecting workers has many good points which commend it to both employers and employees generally. It is said that thirty-five railroads are now carrying policies aggregating two hundred sixty million dollars on employees who have been with them two years or more. One particular advantage of group insurance is that it provides insurance for many men whom life insurance companies will not write as individuals because of physical ailments.

WOULD your farmer patrons be satisfied with your guess on the amount of grain they delivered to your elevator and accept payment on the basis of your guess? Hardly! They look over your scale to determine its make and reliability and they watch the man at the beam to guard against careless work. Dealers who are proud of their weighing fail to court such inspection.

CAN ANYONE tell who was behind the agitation against the use of imported clover seed in the U. S. Were they interested in the sale of other seed? If so, how much did it profit them to conduct the ill-founded agitation? A little light on the subject by those familiar with the inside facts would make interesting reading for all the trade. Don't wait for somebody else to break the ice. Speak up yourself.

FAILURE to adjust or settle overdrafts invariably costs shippers their own self-respect; if not, the patronage and well wishes of those who suffer by their shortcoming. Dealers who can not agree with one another in the satisfactory adjustments of their differences should in fairness to themselves as well as their customer, insist that the matter be submitted to arbitration, get it settled and out of the way. Start the new crop with a clean slate.

THE YIELD, the test weight and the quality of winter wheat now being marketed in the Southwest is so superior to anything produced in that section during recent years that the crop of 1924 will long remain the banner year in the memory of both producers and consumers. Much of the wheat tests from 62 to 65 lbs. to the bushel and the yield per acre obtained, especially in Oklahoma and parts of Texas, is bringing joy to both the producers and the dealers.

DO NOT OVERLOOK the fact that on July 2d the tax on telegrams, telephone messages and cablegrams was abolished. Likewise the tax on drafts, promissory notes and time checks. The tax on sales of grain on any exchange was reduced to 1c per \$100. While all of these reductions will help to reduce the cost of doing business, there are other taxes, regulations and restrictions which the members of the grain trade would be much pleased to have removed and it behooves grain dealers generally to impress this fact upon vote chasers in their travels between now and election day.

SO MANY grain elevators have been set on fire by sparks from cob burner or sparks from the boiler have set fire to cobs that cautious owners are now taking every precaution to keep the two separated. A late improvement to reduce this fire hazard was installed in an elevator at Bowers, Ind., which is described in the news columns this number, the purpose being to increase the safety of the entire plant by the erection of a fire wall to separate the cob house and the boiler room. Improvements of this character seldom cost the elevator owner anything as the fire insurance companies grant a sufficient reduction in rate to pay for the reduced fire hazard with the result that the property owner finds his improvement a source of profit in the long run.



THE PROMPT forwarding of Bs/L to banks at point of destination is necessary in order to insure the prompt unloading of the car and the avoidance of demurrage charges. In central freight associations and eastern freight territory, shipments are being heavily penalized where the nonarrival of the Bs/L unduly delays the release of the car.

MEMPHIS RECEIVERS are up in arms against the Dept. of Agri. which recently gave out indefinite charges against dealers in that market without mentioning any names. It is evident that some one with an axe to grind but afraid to assume any responsibility circulated indefinite charges that reflected on everybody identified with the market. If the bureaucrats or the newspapers had any real information to give out, then they should have been specific so that the dealers at whom they were really shooting would have an opportunity to defend themselves. Such cowardly attacks on any merchants or any market ill becomes a government department.

TENANTS' GRAIN as a rule is the first to move in all grain surplus sections, because they need the money, hence it is doubly important that the country elevator operator exercise extra precaution to avoid buying grain covered by a landlord lien. Country buyers who have a list of all the tenants and the landlords can protect themselves against such liens by making all checks for tenants' grain payable jointly to the landlord and the tenant. Then both must endorse the check in order to get the money and it is up to the banker to see that the funds are properly apportioned. One attractive feature of this practice is that it relieves the grain dealer of disputes with both parties.

FIRE HAS greatly reduced the number of grain elevators in the country during the last six months and so many of them were under insured their owners will experience difficulty in getting started again. The grain trade generally has been so greatly depressed during the past three years by antagonistic regulation, legislation, agitation and pools that elevator men let their plants run down with the result that they were not in condition to be safely operated. The natural result has been numerous fires and disastrous losses. With splendid prospects now confronting them elevator men are hastening to make needed improvements in hope of handling a big crop safely and profitably.

EACH DAY'S ADVANCE in the grain market brings joy to the producers and depression to the farm agitators who have been living off the farmers by singing to them about their woe. If grain prices continue to advance not only will the farm agitator and the agricultural bloc be put out of business, but all of the paternalistic bills designed to furnish artificial props for agriculture will be left in the pigeon holes where they now rest. As is well pointed out by several contributors to this number, grain prices have persisted in advancing ever since Congress adjourned. This serves as convincing evidence of the blighting influence of a meddlesome demagogue when once elected to Congress.

GRAIN DEALERS who persistently and systematically advertise the different features of the service they offer to the community give all readers a clearer understanding of what they are trying to do and a higher estimate of their business. If you have any pride in the value of your business to your patrons tell them what you are trying to do to help them, else they may suspect you are ashamed of it.

WITH THE ADVANCE in prices of grain comes the marked reduction in the working forces of many large industries. This foretells of keener competition in the sale of merchandise and possibly an early reduction in prices due to lower labor costs, all of which will help to increase the exchanging value of farm products. Many of the farm agitators have maintained that the farmer had no complaint to make of the prices he obtained for his products, but he did complain of his inability to exchange the products of his labor for a fair amount of the products of the labor of the city workers. All of which was in a measure true, but the great demand for manufactured products and the scarcity of labor kept up the prices of the manufactured products. Recent statistics disclose a higher exchanging value of farm products than at any time in the last four years.

### The New Grade Rules.

Under the changes in the rules for grading grain published in full elsewhere in this number of the Journal, and effective Aug. 15, live weevil will not be considered as injuriously affecting the quality of grain.

Infestation with live weevil or other insects injurious to stored grain, under the old rules disqualified grain from any established grade and threw it into sample grade. Buyers will be protected, however, by the inspector's new notation on the certificate for wheat, corn or oats describing the grain as "weevily."

As a further protection to buyers and to traders in the central markets buying futures each grade will have the word "weevily" added to the designation, precluding the possibility of having No. 2 weevily delivered on a contract for No. 2.

Western Red takes the place of the sub-class red Walla.

Hard Red Spring weighing 60 lbs. or over is given a new grade, taking that superior quality out of the former three grades of Dark Northern, Northern, and Red Spring, which were required to weigh 58 lbs. or over to make No. 1.

The two per cent of white club and common white wheat permissible in No. 1 Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and No. 1 Red Spring has been eliminated. These varieties also are eliminated from No. 1 Hard Winter.

The percentage of durum wheat permissible in No. 2 Red and Western Winter is increased from 3 to 5 per cent.

Mixed Durum is a new grade supplementing the present grades of Amber Durum, Durum and Red Durum.

While no radical changes have been made the new rules merit the careful study of the dealer.

### Judges More Conscientious Than Lawmakers.

The justice of the Exchequer Court of Canada who has just declared unconstitutional the law compelling public elevators to turn over surplus grain to the Government is the same individual who as minister introduced this self-same amendment to the Canada Grain Act.

Justice MacLean says Minister MacLean's law is no good. He now condemns the law by declaring it *ultra vires* of the Dominion Parliament because it involves property and civil rights. He therefore "passes the buck," or the jurisdiction to the provincial governments. The decision is published elsewhere under the caption, "Shipper's Grain Not Property of Handlers?"

Let us not be too harsh with the minister. This instance is but an example of the feeling of irresponsibility which since the world war has pervaded the halls of Parliament and Congress. Our cowardly representatives in Congress do not study the measures introduced, but give their approval to pernicious bills at the behest of lobbies and special interests; and once having enlisted under the banner of the bolsheviks with the false principle that it is right for the government to take from one citizen and give to another, find no scruples in voting for bad laws, on the theory that since 300 members of Congress voted in favor their individual culpability is only one-third of one per cent. They feel that a responsibility of a fraction of a per cent is practically no responsibility at all. Hence this mad race to legislate away the rights of the individual.

The judge of the court feels his responsibility. He knows he is expected to give the questions before him careful, earnest study and to make his decisions square with the Constitution and with precedents. He has not 500 colleagues upon whom to cast the burden.

Minister MacLean may have been a good politician; but all honor to Justice MacLean, who is better as a judge.

CONTRACTING FOR the farmers' grain often proves very expensive to the country elevator operator, especially if the market goes up and he experiences difficulty in obtaining sufficient grain of the kind bot to fill his sales. It is a difficult matter for all farmers to deliver grain sold last month when they can now haul it somewhere else and obtain 10c more a bushel for it. Hence, the dealer should in fairness to himself and his patrons insist upon taking and giving written contracts for grain sold. If he hesitates to take this precaution then he should give the farmer a small check on the face of which is written, "First payment on 1000 bu. of new No. 2 oats at 51c to be delivered at my elevator before August 1st." Competition often drives country dealers to indulge in methods they know unsafe. When they start to contract a new crop before the harvest is assured they are courting trouble. It would be far better for them and for their farmer patrons if they would firmly refuse to buy any new grain until they have the privilege of inspecting it on their wagon scales.



## The Shrinking Pools.

The Kansas Wheat Pool which was planning to handle forty-four million bushels of Kansas wheat has met with so much opposition from the farmers that the promoters are developing a frightful attack of chicken-heartedness. The farmers having learned of the large rewards obtained by the pool promoters and the discouraging returns received by pool members have become convinced that they can market their wheat through the regular established channels for just as much money as the pool and without paying the promoters for the privilege. This latest game for hooking the farmer has never succeeded in catching enough suckers in any territory to survive the third year because the farmers who contracted soon learned of the great expense incurred in marketing wheat through pools and stopped growing the grain.

The Oregon Grain Growers Ass'n as well as the Washington Wheat Growers Ass'n both discontinued business recently because of small crops and shrinking memberships. The farmers became convinced that the pool managers were not attempting to help the members, but were organized primarily to help themselves. The death of all the agricultural pools will prove immensely profitable to those who were supporting them. None of them have obtained as much for members' products as could have been obtained, cash on delivery, at the local station. The farmers were deceived and misled by the promoters for purely selfish interests and sad to relate, they accomplished their end by maligning and traducing established merchants who had given the best years of their lives in an honest effort to serve the farmer economically and efficiently.

TRANSFER of the titles of between 200 and 300 farmers' warehouses in Minnesota from local ass'n ownership to Minnesota Potato Growers Exchange is early expected. A series of eight conferences, the first to be held at Crookston, Minn., is given as the preceding factor, by pool officials.

THE EXCHANGE value of farm products for merchandise purchased by farmers stands at the highest point in nearly 4 years, says the Department of Agriculture. This is verified by the sales report of Montgomery Ward & Co., mail-order house, for the first 6 months in 1924, which showed an increase of 17.52% over the first 6 months of 1923. June was the 29th consecutive month in which the firm has shown increased sales. Improvement is attributed to the continued slow decline in prices of non-agricultural commodities while agricultural products have remained steady. This will disgust the radical agitators who have been living off the farmers' unrest.

BRAZIL has reduced the import duties on both raw wheat and flour to the extent of 40% by an executive decree signed March 19, 1924, according to a report received from Hon. Edwin V. Morgan, the American ambassador to Brazil. The flour consumed in Brazil is largely of foreign origin and northern Brazil is supplied to a considerable extent from the United States. The present decree is of a temporary character, however, and its provisions may become ineffective whenever the Government chooses. Exports of wheat flour from the United States to Brazil during the twelve months ended June 30, 1923, amounted to 477,568 bbls. The actual duty on wheat has been 0.041 milreis per kilo (18.16c per bu.) and on wheat flour 0.103 milreis per kilo (\$1.20 per bbl.). This duty includes the 2% gold surtax and the payment of 60 per cent of the duty in gold.

## Liability for Freight Charges.

The Supreme Court of the United States in a decision given May 5, 1924, passed upon several points involved in the payment of freight, one of its rulings being that the shipper could not be made to pay the freight when the consignee had purchased f. o. b. point of shipment and had contracted to pay the freight.

In January, 1917, the Central Iron & Coal Co. sold Tutwiler & Brooks ten carloads of coke to be delivered f. o. b. cars at the seller's plant in Holt, Ala. Before delivery by the seller, the purchasers sold the coke to the Great Western Smelters Corporation of Mayer, Ariz. Thereafter, under instructions from Tutwiler & Brooks, and upon their agreement to pay the freight, the Central Co. delivered, at its plant, the cars of coke to the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, directed shipment thereof to Mayer over that railroad and connecting lines, and took Bs/L which it delivered immediately to Tutwiler & Brooks. That firm made a draft for the purchase price on the Smelters Corporation, with Bs/L attached. The corporation paid the draft, received the Bs/L, and, upon surrendering them to the delivering carrier and payment to it of the freight demanded, obtained possession of the coke. The amount of the freight then demanded and paid was \$5,082.15. The freight legally payable, according to the tariff, was \$8,545.61.

The undercharge was apparently not discovered until January, 1920. The Louisville & Nashville then made demand upon the Central Co. for the amount (\$3,463.46). Payment being refused, this action to recover it was brought in the federal court for the Northern District of Alabama, Western Division. Each party requested a directed verdict. It was directed for the defendant, judgment entered thereon was affirmed by the Circuit Court of Appeals.

**The Supreme Court said:** The carrier was at liberty to require prepayment of freight charges, or to permit that payment to be deferred until the goods reached the end of the transportation. *Wadley Southern Ry. Co. v. Georgia*, 235 U. S. 651, 656, 35 Sup. Ct. 214, 59 L. Ed. 405. Where payment is so deferred, the carrier may require that it be made before delivery of the goods, or concurrently with the delivery, or may permit it to be made later. Where the payment is deferred, the contract may provide that the shipper agrees absolutely to pay the charges, or it may provide merely that he shall pay if the consignee does not pay the charges demanded upon delivery of the goods, or the carrier may accept the goods for shipment solely on account of the consignee, and, knowing that the shipper is acting merely as agent for the consignee, may contract that only the latter shall be liable for the freight charges, or both the shipper and the consignee may be made liable. Nor does delivery of goods to a carrier necessarily import, under the general law, an absolute promise by the shipper to pay the freight charges.

Ordinarily, the person from whom the goods are received for shipment assumes the obligation to pay the freight charges, and his obligation is ordinarily a primary one. This is true, even where the B/L contains, as here, a provision imposing liability upon the consignee; for the shipper is presumably the consignor, the transportation ordered by him is presumably on his own behalf, and a promise by him to pay therefor is inferred (that is, implied in fact), as a promise to pay for goods is implied, when one orders them from a dealer. But this inference may be rebutted, as in the case of other contracts.

It may be shown, by the B/L or otherwise, that the shipper of the goods was not acting on his own behalf; that this fact was known by the carrier; that the parties intended not only that the consignee should assume an obligation to pay the freight charges, but that the shipper should not assume any liability whatsoever therefor; or that he should assume only a secondary liability. In this case, the Bs/L acknowledge receipt of the coke from the Central Co. But it did not sign them. Nor was it described therein as the consignor. There was no clause by which the shipper agrees expressly either to pay the freight charges or to guarantee their payment. The goods received were not declared to be deliverable to the Central Company's order. On the contrary, the form of the Bs/L indicated that it was neither the owner nor the person on whose behalf the shipment was being made, and that Tutwiler & Brooks were either the owners or the persons in whose behalf the shipment was being made. On these facts, the trial court was justified in finding that the Central Company did not as-

sume the primary obligation to pay the freight charges.

If a secondary obligation of the Central Company was to be implied from the fact of its causing the coke to be received for transportation, the promise was not necessarily one to pay at any time any freight charges which the carrier might find it impossible to collect from the consignee or his assign. The court might have concluded that it guaranteed merely that the consignee or his assign. would accept the shipment. For, under the rule of the Fink Case, if a shipment is accepted, the consignee become liable, as a matter of law, for the full amount of the freight charges, whether they are demanded at the time of the delivery, or not until later. His liability satisfies the requirements of the Interstate Commerce Act.—*Louisville & Nashville R. Co. v. Central Iron & Coal Co.* 44 Sup. Ct. Rep. 441.

## Credit Loan Organization Producing Satisfactory Results.

In the short time of its existence the Agricultural Credit Corporation, with headquarters in Minneapolis, has loaned, or has under commitment for loans, to northwestern farmers \$4,363,000, according to the first official statement of the organization. Total bank loans to June 21 aggregated \$3,156,000 to 215 banks and commitments of \$1,207,000 to 58 banks and the organization has also committed \$100,000 to the Northwest Dairy Loan Ass'n and is prepared to likewise aid other dairy cow-purchasing ass'ns when they are organized.

Of the aggregate \$94,000 has been loaned to 203 farmers with which to pay delinquent debts. Fully 50 more applications from farmers are pending.

Advances totaling \$50,000 have been made for the purchase of seed. A fund of \$1,000,000 has been set aside for the use of about 165 local dairy com'tes thruout the northwest for the purchase of cattle.

Plans for assisting farmers to purchase binder twine and harvesting equipment are made.

A report from the officials of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank states total loans during the year since the system has been organized reached \$76,637,515 to the farmers of the country. Up to May 1, last, \$27,697,757 of them had been repaid leaving \$48,943,758 of government funds being used by the farmers to finance current crops or live stock production and marketing.

## Leaking in Transit

Grain dealers can help brother sufferers in the collection of claims for loss by reporting to **Grain Dealers Journal**, for free publication, car initials, number, place, date and condition of car seen leaking grain in transit.

Recently we have received reports of the following leaking or bad order cars:

M. P. 40154 passed thru Knob Noster, Mo., June 25, badly leaking grain at the south door.—Jesse J. Culp, Warrensburg, Mo.

R. I. 47070 passed thru Minburn, Ia., July 1, leaking oats at the door.—H. C. Smith, mgr., Clark, Brown Grain Co., Minburn, Ia.

N. Y. C. 217841 standing on side track at Wakarusa, Ind., Apr. 14, leaking mixed shelled corn.—Wakarusa Milling Co.

C. B. & Q. 98820 passed thru Bethany, Mo., on Mar. 4, leaking grain at end of car.—Bethany Mill & Elevator Co., Bethany, Mo.

A. T. & S. F. 25543 passed south thru Barnes, Neb., Feb. 19, leaking oats at end door.—L. M. Hicks, Root Grain Co., Kansas City, Mo.

C. M. & St. P. 502465 passed thru Hartley, Ia., Nov. 29, eastbound, leaking oats freely at drawbar.—Pavik Grain Co.

C. C. & St. L. 46502 passed thru Richville, Mich., Feb. 2, leaking wheat at side of car. No chance to repair.—Richard Hoerlein.



## Asked— Answered

[Readers who fail to find information desired on any subject of interest to grain dealers should send us their query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Carrier's Responsibility for Negligence of Clerk?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We have a case which is almost three years old in which the railroad company threatens to sue us for freight, and our case is a parallel with one we read in the Journal somewhere, which was in favor of the shipper.

What was this case, about two years ago, where the railroad company was held responsible for the negligence of the employee?—T. D.

**Ans.:** The case referred to is probably the following, which appeared on page 216 of the Journal for Aug. 25, 1922:

**Carrier Can Not Collect Freight Charges from Shipper after Negligent Failure to Collect from Buyer.**—Where goods were shipped on a bill of lading to the order of the consignor, with instructions to notify the buyer, and the B/L showed on its face that the freight charges had not been prepaid, so that they should have been collected from the buyer, the delivery of the goods to the buyer without requiring payment of the freight charges, because of the negligence of the carrier's clerk in stating in the waybill that the charges were prepaid, prevents the carrier from recovering the freight charges from the consignor after the buyer has become insolvent. Even if the negligence of the carrier delivering goods shipped under an order notify B/L to the notify party without requiring payment of the freight by the notify party as required by the B/L does not relieve the consignor of its liability for the payment of such charges, the consignor can set off against such liability its claim for damages caused by the carrier's negligence in billing the shipment as prepaid and delivering it without requiring payment of the charges.—New York Cent. R. Co. v. Federal Sugar Refining Co. Supreme Court of New York, Appellate Division, 194 N. Y. Supp. 467.

### "Who Is Who in the Grain Trade."

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We note in your June 10th number, page 714, your comments regarding "Who Is Who" publication of the G. D. N. A. Speaking for myself, I find this a very up-to-date and important publication of the grain dealer. The last few numbers have contained articles taken from the Dearborn Independent, which along with the editorials telling of the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill, were in the interest of the grain trade. I deem it most advisable to have the publication of a magazine that is progressive and gives out information.—Very truly yours, Fred M. Davis, Toulon, Ill.

**Ans.:** While you may find some grain trade information in "Who Is Who" of interest, it is barely possible that you would find the same material presented in a more attractive form in some of the regular grain trade publications which have long worked earnestly for the grain dealers and with much less expense to the members of the trade.

You know as well as we do that the Grain Dealers National Association was not organized for the purpose of engaging in the publishing business. If the Secretary devoted all his time to legitimate association work he would have no time left for editorial work and it would not be necessary to employ solicitors to go about the country using the influence of the organization to drive members of the trade into giving "Who Is Who" advertising patronage.

If the Association desires to circulate purely association matter it should use timely bulletins or else accept the space tendered it by publishers of different grain trade publications for keeping its work before the trade. In this way it would get much more publicity than it ever has had and would reach many dealers who have never supported the organization or been readers of "Who Is Who."

The grain trade to a man is opposed to the country agents engaging in buying merchandise or selling grain for the farmer. The National

Ass'n is just as much of an interloper when it engages in the publishing business as the country agent who devotes his time and energy to commercial lines instead of to the improvement of agricultural methods and practices. "Who Is Who" was started as a piece of spite work. The continuation of its publication is inexcusable. How would you like it if the Grain Dealers National Ass'n should engage in the grain business at your station?

Live, progressive organizations in any line can always find more real helpful work to do than they have either time, help or funds to carry out, hence we think it is proper that all trade ass'ns should stick closely to their chosen field of activity.—Ed.

### Federal Warehouse Act.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* Will the Journal please give me some information regarding the United States Warehouse Act of 1916. What was the need of such a law and what are some of the benefits to be derived by being under Federal regulations? Will appreciate any other information on the subject.—Leslie Jones, West Lebanon, Ind.

**Ans.:** After having been in force 5 years there were on Dec. 1, 1922, 263 federal licensed grain warehouses of 14,441,000 bus. capacity, nearly all in the state of Oregon, with some scattering in Ohio, Indiana and Colorado. There were none in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Northwestern states, all of which already had warehouse laws giving sufficient protection to depositors under the state statutes.

Where there is no state law the federal warehouse act gives opportunity to obtain a license, the receipts issued being recognized by the War Finance Corporation.

The first grain warehouse to be licensed under the Act was the Moro Mills, Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 12, 1920, and the president of the company was also licensed to act as inspector and weigher under the Act.

The regulations are contained in a pamphlet of 46 pages issued as Circular No. 141 by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in October, 1919, and are substantially the same as those of the states having warehouse laws. The federal act does not permit warehousemen to discriminate between persons desiring to store. Licenses are given for only one year and may be renewed on payment of the initial fee of \$2. The warehouseman is required to give a bond.

No benefits are derived under the federal act that are not obtainable under the state laws. After the first rush of applications for licenses there has been during the past year a decrease in the number, the lapse exceeding the applicants, tho there has been an increase in the capacity under license.

### Who Stands Loss on Off Grade?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* We want your opinion as to who stands loss on a shipment of corn.

We consigned a car to Sioux City which arrived and was inspected No. 2 yellow on June 16. The consignee phoned us this information and offered to buy it on that basis. We sold it to him at his offer.

Three days later it seems they were unloading it and called for reinspection on account of heating, asking for sample grade. The inspector allowed No. 6, finding it musty, not heating. We were advised of this June 20 by wire and were informed there would be 4 cents discount. Immediately we answered by wire that no discount would be allowed at this late date, especially since the market had advanced 6 cents anyway.

This corn when shipped was absolutely dry, sound and sweet. Having bought this after inspection we contend the buyer must stand any deterioration; and that he can not unload and put to his own use without our consent and knowledge unless he abides by his purchase price. No guaranty was given or asked that the corn would remain No. 2 until unloaded. I consider it a hold-up.—Dakotan.

**Ans.:** If the trade was made on the Board of Trade the buyer is bound by the rules, and can not call a re-inspection after so many days if the car was not too full for inspection. Off the Board a buyer could not reject a car bought by sample unless the carload did not correspond to the sample.

Whatever blunders were made in the articles of trade are wiped out by seller's wire that no discount would be allowed. That is final and the buyer has only two things to do: take the car at the full price or reject it. If he rejected it he could not hold the seller for another car of No. 2 at the same price, as he bought this specific car and did not have any contract calling for a carload of No. 2 corn.

### Increase in Scientifically Mixed Feeds?

*Grain Dealers Journal:* What percentage of the feeds used by farmers for cows, cattle, hogs, poultry, horses and mules was scientifically blended and mixed 20 years ago? What percentage 10 years ago? How much is used at the present time? What will be the consumption 10 years from now?—Builder.

**Ans.:** Twenty years ago the percentage of scientifically mixed feeds is variously estimated to have been only 1 to 5 per cent. The mixed feed industry then was just starting; and rapid progress was made in the next few years. Ten years ago 5 to 25 per cent of the feeds were scientifically mixed, the largest percentage in the East and the smallest in the West. At present it is estimated 22 per cent of the feeds are scientifically prepared, and ten years from now it is probable that 50 per cent of the farm feeds will be scientific. The big feed manufacturing plants now have a capacity to handle twice the volume of business they are getting. Besides a gradual increase in the number and output of the big factories it is believed that there will be a very great increase in the number of small plants turning out coarse cattle and dairy feed.

### Duty of Business Men.

America at heart is sound. Business at heart is sound. But if the heart of this nation is to continue to pour red blood through our industrial arteries and veins, we—the business men—must see to it that the public receives at least a fair proportion of "filtered air" instead of the poisonous fumes with which it is being daily fed by those who claim to be its friends.—Geo. Woodruff, Pres. National Bank of the Republic.

### Terminal Marketing Opposed by Practical Co-operators.

John W. Shorthill, sec'y-treas., of the Nebraska Farmers Co-operative Grain & Live Stock State Ass'n, declared that "The plan submitted to the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau, which, if accepted, would lead to an attempt on the part of the bureau to own, finance, and control five large Chicago grain concerns and \$1,000 co-operative elevators is visionary and almost fantastic."

"It would probably require 10 years for the bureau to raise enough money to swing the deal. In the meantime the bureau would not be in control of the firms or the elevators and consequently would not have complete charge of the business."

"That would be a poor way to start such a gigantic enterprise. Under such circumstances the project would seem almost sure to fail. And a failure of that sort would be apt to kill off the movement entirely."

"Dispatches from Chicago indicate that it will require hundreds of millions of dollars to finance the plan properly, and this seems to be a particularly poor time to attempt it. The elevator business has been losing money. At present and for some time past it has been better business to lease rather than to own elevators."

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Agricultural conditions in Macedonia are not favorable this year, due to drought. Barley and wheat crops are resisting the dry spell somewhat and hope is maintained that a considerable proportion of these crops will be saved by the light rainfall. The sowing of fallow land in Macedonia this year by 70,000 refugees has increased soil tillage by 40%. Crop failure for them would prove extremely unfortunate.—Vice Consul Beaumont, director of the Ministry of Agriculture.

### Coming Conventions.

Trade conventions are always worth while as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

Aug. 15. Michigan Hay & Grain Ass'n at Adrian, Mich.

Sept. 22-23-24. Grain Dealers National Ass'n at Cincinnati, O.



# The Interdependence of All Business

By Frank L. Carey, President Chicago Board of Trade

America's commercial efficiency has long been the wonder of the entire world. Across the page of commerce is written bold the story of American ingenuity, enterprise and personal initiative. The story tells how one pioneer after another, fired with the vision of national progress, struck out and blazed new trails. How these new trails of business led to vast new commercial enterprises. How these new enterprises, driven forward in the face of bitter obstacles, carried America to her high pinnacle in the world of business.

Back of this commercial success there is the spirit of commercial unity. Sometimes this spirit has been shadowed or obscured. But it has never been lost. And it has been a tremendous force in the onward sweep of commerce.

**Commercial unity**, or the natural co-operation of one branch of industry with another, is very properly termed the inter-relationship of business. This inter-relationship, this inevitable intermingling and overlapping of one business with another, becomes more and more pronounced as the growth of the country continues.

Perhaps the best illustration of the dependence of one business upon another is the situation that arises when a national rail strike is threatened. With the first signs of a tie-up, one industry after another prepares for possible suspension of activities.

Conversely, when a major industry is suddenly called upon to expand its operations or facilities, innumerable smaller industries, as well as some larger ones, are directly affected. They, too, must expand. Even the most superficial thought will make obvious the responsibility that one business bears to the other—indeed, to almost every other.

**In the marketing of grain** this inter-relationship is particularly pronounced and is of vital importance. It is due to the widespread interest in such world commodities as wheat. First the farmer has his interest. Then comes the interest of the country grain buyer. The terminal elevator owner. The railroad that moves the grain. The telegraph and telephone companies that daily transmit thousands of orders for the purchase and sale of grain and who lease by the year, thousands of miles of special wires used solely for transmitting grain quotations and market information.

Then there are the miller, the exporter, the manufacturer, the baker, the steamship companies, the commission merchants, and the banks, from the biggest to the smallest. And every individual consumer of wheat products as well.

To all these varied lines of business, and to their subsidiary lines too numerous to mention, the inter-relationship of the grain industry is extended. It is interwoven in that gigantic pattern which constitutes the industrial fabric of the nation.

Our present grain marketing system is a direct result of the co-operation of these various branches of business over a period of three-quarters of a century. Every link in the chain has served its particular purpose. No one of them could be removed without upsetting the whole structure of service. A few statistics will help to picture the inter-relationship of the grain industry with other lines of commerce.

Chicago is the gateway to a vast garden. This garden sprawls out over an area wide enough to contain a score of small foreign nations. It produces a large portion of the world's foodstuffs. In a year it sends to Chicago four hundred million bushels of grain. In a single day it has sent to Chicago two million bushels of wheat, which would fill a

train fourteen miles long. In sixty-five years thirteen billion bushels of grain has been received and ten billion bushels shipped out of Chicago.

Financing such a gigantic continuous movement is in itself a task of large proportion. Members of the Chicago Board of Trade maintain balances in Chicago banks estimated at more than two hundred million dollars. But this is only a part of the capital involved in the handling of the country's huge grain crop. It would be difficult even to estimate the aggregate sum invested by all the various branches of business, directly and indirectly interested in the distribution and consumption of grain and grain products.

**Politics have always been** somewhat of a factor in the grain industry. The exchange, like the railroad and bank, has served as an easy target for the radical politician. Dissatisfaction is human. And grain prices have always been too high for the consumer or too low for the producer. In either case the politician has profited by feeding the flames of discontent.

During the last few years this discontent among grain farmers, which began with post-war price deflation, has been quite pronounced. It has been encouraged by self-seeking politicians to the actual detriment of the dirt farmer. This was plainly shown during the recent congressional session when threats of uneconomic laws caused a turmoil that kept the commodities markets in a state of depression. Large investment and speculative support, essential to a broad and liquid world market, was completely absent.

**Then Congress adjourned.** The proposed uneconomic laws had gone down to defeat. Business at last realized that it was to be let alone, and immediately all commerce, including the commodities markets, began functioning in a natural, normal way. Confidence replaced pessimism. Facts again prevailed over fears. Grain prices at once advanced. From the time Congress adjourned up to the present writing, the price increase on all kinds of grains has been approximately 10 cents a bushel. Moreover, this price advance has taken place in the face of favorable crop prospects virtually throughout this country and the Canadian northwest. What better proof is needed of the quick response of the inter-relationship of business when it is unhampered and permitted to act?

Grain comes nearer being money than any other commodity. It may be converted into cash almost instantly. This goal has been attained through the sound arrangement existing between banks and the grain exchanges, an arrangement, incidentally, which is a striking example of the importance of commercial inter-relationship. Banks are willing to make tremendous loans on grain in warehouses. Probably there are bank loans today totaling half a billion dollars on grain at the various points of storage in this country and Canada.

Other industries were disturbed and depressed when the grain industry was threatened with unsound laws. For it had been well established that uneconomic laws could not be applied to the grain trade without affecting many other industries. These influences only rush back through the arteries of commerce and into the intricate network of channels which reach the producer, the elevator man, the miller, merchant, banker, railroad, exporter, and eventually the consumer. Such is the actual inter-relationship of business.

**The general welfare of the nation** depends in large measure upon the smooth turning of the wheels of commerce. This is made possible only by each business recognizing, in an unselfish way, that its permanent prosperity is dependent upon the prosperity of other businesses. Such whole-hearted recognition of the inter-relationship of business would mean the solution of some of our most vital economic problems.

It is the sincere aim of the grain trade, representing as it does a considerable part of American commerce, to assume its full responsibility toward all other lines of commercial endeavor. And this responsibility extends from the producer to the consumer of grain.

## Organization to Help Stop Bucket Shops.

The Advertisers and Investors Protective Bureau, Inc., was organized under the auspices of the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce shortly after the drafting of the Illinois Securities Act, to co-operate in the effective administration of that act and assist in suppressing bucket shops and fraudulent securities evils. Such evils were beginning to constitute a widespread and serious menace to the public and to distributors of legitimate securities in 1919 when the Bureau was organized.

The organization has been active in co-operating with public authorities in suppressing bucket shops. This campaign during the past year has been especially successful, resulting in closing up many disreputable concerns.

The Bureau has caused to be refunded to purchasers of fraudulent securities over \$950,000, mostly in small amounts and to people of small means and little experience.

At the request of the Securities Department, the manager sits as one of an unofficial inquiry commission, consisting of an Ass't States Attorney and a representative of the Sec'y of State of Illinois. The object of this commission is to give an opportunity to alleged violators to show cause why they should not be prosecuted. This avoids unnecessary publicity for inadvertent violators and tends to prevent prosecution where "welching" is the aim of the complainants. Many hundreds of cases have been arranged before this commission, largely on the initiative of the Bureau.

The Bureau has been supported financially, since its inception, by the Chicago Ass'n of Commerce, newspapers, banks, investment dealers and members of the New York and Chicago stock exchanges.

**WHAT** the business world needs today, and what it will need tomorrow, is more character, more warm heartedness, more sympathy, and more common sense. The right use of these homely virtues will develop men everywhere along broader lines and enable them to understand in their wildest moments of greed and selfishness that "he profits most who serves best."—Charles R. Wiers before the Chicago Executives' Club.



## Letters

[Here is the grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journal for publication. It may draw out the views of others.]

### Suggests a Good Trade.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* It might be wise to keep your eyes open for a good section of land in your vicinity, as the farmers may decide to accept the offer of the five big Chicago grain firms and take over the grain biz. Just because these firms are offering their biz services and elevators at such rock bottom prices at a time when the grain biz is so highly profitable (?), it will, no doubt, leave the farmer in your territory a little cash surplus and he should be willing to give you a section of land and ten or fifteen dollars in cash for your elevator; but if the organizers have only left him a dollar cash, take it, as in six months if the grain biz continues as profitable as it has been the last three years, he will be willing to give you back the elevator.—B. C. Christopher & Co., Kansas City, Mo.

### Opposed to the Use of Imported Clover Seed.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* It is impossible to say just how much foreign grown seed was sold this past season as domestic crop. According to information coming to us there is a considerable carry-over of imported seed and perhaps some of this will be sold as American grown or blended with American grown seed.

It has been our experience that the reason imported seed has been used without complaint by U. S. farmers for years past is that they did not know it was imported and laid their failure to get a stand to weather conditions, soil, or insects, and in fact everything except the real cause which probably was the matter of origin.

It is true that northern European seed does give fair results on the Agricultural College plats. The fact remains, however, that it is very difficult to be sure that the seed is from northern Europe. It does not necessarily hold that seed shipped by a London seed firm is English grown any more than it would hold that seed shipped by a Chicago seed firm would necessarily be Illinois grown. Although experiments show that northern European seed is much better for our conditions than southern European seed, the fact remains that the seed from northern Europe does not give results that can be obtained from domestic seed.

It was the writer's privilege to look over the test plats at the Michigan Agricultural College this spring and without exception the Michigan seed showed marked superiority over any of the imported stock.

You raise the question as to whether or not we are sure that all of our seed originated in the United States. We will go you one better and state that all of our Red Clover originated either in Michigan or Wisconsin. What little we bought out of Wisconsin was purchased by our representative direct from country points. The vast majority of our stock was bought direct from farmers or local co-ops in the state. We have further protected ourselves by demanding affidavits covering seed shipped to us.

There is just one way for any seed dealer to assure himself that the seed he is getting is of known origin, that is to buy direct at the point of origin. It is impossible, practically speaking, to tell by appearance the origin of seed. Consequently we deem it unsafe to buy it anywhere except in the pro-

ducing districts.—C. F. Barnum, Seed Department, Michigan State Farm Bureau, Lansing.

### Selling Terminal Elevators to Farmers.

*Grain Dealers Journal:* The newest foam on the troubled economic waters appeared in the morning papers of June 21, in the form of a Chicago dispatch announcing that five of the largest grain firms in that city are proposing to sell out—(or lease out—it is not entirely clear which is intended)—to the Farm Bureau and 5,000 farmers' elevator companies! The scheme is about as shadowy as the U. S. G., Inc., which was recently buried, unmourned except for losses in the form of fees, and loans never to be paid.

The telegraph instruments had hardly ceased clicking the news over the wires when another message followed hot on the heels of the first, from one of the five named companies, saying that they knew nothing of the plan and were not at all interested in it—all of which makes one wonder if the story was just another brain-storm of some person who wants to keep his name before the public.

The impractical, "deceptive and misleading" U. S. G. served to keep people talking about certain would-be leaders for quite a while. Then the McNary-Haugen bill claimed the center of the stage, but when serious minded economists like Dr. J. E. Boyle, agricultural economist at Cornell university denounced it, and when Dr. Jardine, president of the Kansas Agricultural college declared that he thought so much of his own reputation 10 years hence that he was not willing to follow now the hysterical demands of shallow politicians—when these and others like them exposed the unworability of the bill and its evident political dishonesty, it was killed—and another bubble had burst!

Something must be done to keep the farmers interested and busy producing fees and dues needed to keep up the activities of the fanatics whose plans have tumbled so often about their ears, and now their latest dream has its thinness punctured by the repudiation of one firm which was supposed to be one of the corner stones of—the dream.

The dispatches talk glibly of the "25 million dollars" to start with and the hundreds of millions necessary for farther financing. Did any one stop to inquire what the interest will be on such sums that must be borrowed if the scheme is followed out? And who is going to stand as security for these borrowed millions that are to be turned over to millionaire grain firms to operate under the guidance of Farm Bureau novices? The only certainties involved would be the salaries and interest due the "experienced" owners who are apparently trying to substitute the "certainties of interest, rent and salaries" for the "uncertainties of business under disturbed conditions"—and who is about to "hold the sack" this time?

Starting with the "25 million dollars" of initial investment, counting interest at 5 per cent and wheat at 85c on the farms, the interest bill of one and a quarter millions per year would require 1,470,600 bushels of wheat. Put this into cars carrying 84,000 pounds or 1,400 bushels each, and place the whole in trains of 40 cars each, and run the trains one mile apart for safety, and you will have 35 miles of wheat—a string of trains reaching across the county, moving to market to pay the interest on the "initial investment or loan of 25 million dollars," to be followed by more train loads to pay interest on the added millions of borrowed capital—remembering that for EVERY 25 million bushels of wheat placed in storage in hired elevator, there will be another string of 35 miles of trains of wheat to pay storage charges—and still more train loads to pay the "experienced" superintendents for operating the property that they unloaded on mortgaged security!

Oh! Boys! "Come on in! The water's fine!"—T. B., Aurora, Neb.

### Pres. of Wholesale Seed Dealers.

Fred W. Kellogg has been one of the active workers in the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n during most of the history of that comparatively young organization.

Mr. Kellogg has acted as chairman of the arbitration com'te, chairman of the publicity com'te and vice pres., and is now president.

He entered the seed business in 1899 and established the Kellogg Seed Co. at Milwaukee, Wis., to handle field and grass seeds, in 1918, the same year the company was admitted to membership in the Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n.

In the administration of the affairs of a business organization such as the Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n forwarding looking ideas are essential to progress. That Mr. Kellogg correctly judges the best line of action is indicated by his address to the members of the Ass'n in which he said:

This Ass'n ought to put its force behind a movement to require the exact origin be stated in terms of states or countries on all transactions in field seeds, seed grain, etc. A step toward the elimination of this abuse would result from the voluntary discontinuance of the use of general terms of origin, such as "western alfalfa," "northwestern alfalfa," "American alfalfa," etc., and substituting a true statement of the exact origin. The action I have suggested would remove a serious method of unfair competition.

The meanest abuse we have to contend with is in misrepresentation and deception as to origin of seed. Whenever seed of one origin commands a premium over others, there are always those who profit largely by this practice.

There are, of course, other abuses and unfair methods, such as mis-labeling in respect to purity and germination, but these could be discouraged or eliminated through a wholehearted co-operation with our committee on grievances.

The full co-operation of the United States Departments of Commerce and Agriculture in every legitimate effort to place this industry upon the proper basis can be expected. I believe the association would take a forward step by enlisting the support of the agencies mentioned in making studies that would embrace the marketing system; costs of marketing; costs of operation; accounting systems, and the influence of speculative trading.



Photo by Stein, Milwaukee.  
F. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee, Wis., Pres. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers' Ass'n.



# Changes in the U. S. Grain Grades

## Grade Changes Effective Aug. 15.

Henry C. Wallace, Sec'y of Agriculture, has promulgated the following changes, which shall become effective Aug. 15, 1924, in the official grain standards of the United States.

Amend Section 1 to read

**Section 1. Wheat.**—Wheat shall be any grain which, before the removal of dockage, consists of 50 per centum or more of wheat, and when free from dockage contains not more than 10 per centum of cereal grain of a kind or kinds other than wheat. The term wheat in these standards shall not include emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish, and poulard wheat.

Amend Section 8 to read

**Sec. 8. Cereal grains.**—Cereal grains shall include rye, barley, emmer, spelt, einkorn, Polish wheat, poulard wheat, corn, grain sorghums, oats, and rice, and shall not include buckwheat, flaxseed, and wild oats.

Amend Section 10 to read

**Sec. 10. Treated wheat.**—Treated wheat shall be wheat which has been scoured, limed, washed, sulphured, or treated in such a manner that its true quality is not reflected by the numerical grade designation, including Sample Grade, alone.

**Sample Grade.**—Amend the grade requirements for "Sample Grade" in all subclasses by striking out the words "infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain."

Amend Sec. 13, Class IV, Soft Red Winter, to read

### Soft Red Winter.

This class shall include all varieties of soft red winter wheat, and may include not more than ten per centum of other wheat or wheats. This class shall be divided into two sub-classes as follows:

#### Red Winter.

This sub-class shall include wheat of the class Soft Red Winter consisting of both light and dark colored kernels. This sub-class shall not include more than ten per centum of soft red winter wheat possessing the characteristics of wheat of this class as grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

#### Western Red.

This sub-class shall include wheat of the class Soft Red Winter consisting of more than ten per centum of wheat of this class grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States or any wheat of this class possessing the characteristics of soft red winter wheat as grown west of the Great Plains area of the United States.

#### Hard Spring.

Amend Sec. 15, grades for Hard Red Spring wheat, by adding to the sub-class Dark Northern Spring a new grade, No. 1 Hard Spring, the designation and requirements of which shall be as follows:

**No. 1 Hard Spring.**—This grade shall include wheat of the class Hard Red Spring consisting of 85 per centum or more of dark, hard, and vitreous kernels, and

(a) shall be cool and sweet,

(b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 60 pounds,

(c) may contain not more than fourteen per centum of moisture,

(d) may contain not more than one per centum of foreign material other than dockage, which one per centum may include not more than five-tenths of one per centum of matter other than cereal grains,

(e) may contain not more than two per centum of damaged kernels, which may include not more than one-tenth of one per centum of heat-damaged kernels,

(f) may contain not more than five per centum of wheat other than hard red spring, which five per centum may include not more than two per centum of durum wheat, and

(g) may contain not more than five per centum of wheat of the variety Humpback.

#### Northern Spring.

Amend Sec. 15, paragraph (f) of the grade requirements for grade No. 1 of the subclasses Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring to read as follows:

(f) may contain not more than five per centum of wheat other than hard red spring, which five per centum may include not more than two per centum of durum wheat, and

Amend Sec. 15, paragraph (f) of the grade requirements for grade No. 2 of the subclasses Dark Northern Spring, Northern Spring, and Red Spring to read as follows:

(f) may contain not more than five per centum of durum wheat.

#### Hard Winter.

Amend Sec. 17, paragraph (f) of the grade requirements for grade No. 1 of the subclasses Dark Hard Winter, Hard Winter, and Yellow Hard Winter to read as follows:

(f) may contain not more than five per

centum of wheat other than hard red winter, which five per centum may include not more than two per centum of durum wheat.

Amend Sec. 17, paragraph (f) of the grade requirements for grade No. 2 of the subclasses Dark Hard Winter, Hard Winter, and Yellow Hard Winter to read as follows:

(f) may contain not more than five per centum of durum wheat.

#### Red and Western Winter.

In Section 18, amend paragraph (b) of the grade requirements for each of the subclasses Red Winter and Western Red to read as follows:

No. 1 Red Winter and No. 1 Western Red, each (b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 60 pounds.

No. 2 Red Winter and No. 2 Western Red, each (b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 58 pounds.

No. 3 Red Winter and No. 3 Western Red, each (b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 56 pounds.

No. 4 Red Winter and No. 4 Western Red, each (b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 54 pounds.

No. 5 Red Winter and No. 5 Western Red, each (b) shall have a test weight per bushel of at least 51 pounds.

Amend Section 21 to read as follows:

**Sec. 21. Grades for Mixed wheat.**—Mixed wheat shall be graded according to each of the grade requirements common to all of the subclasses of the class of the wheat which predominates over each other class in the mixture, except that all of the grade requirements in any subclass as to the maximum percentage of other wheat or other varieties of wheat shall be disregarded. The grade designation of mixed wheat shall, except in the case of Mixed Durum, include, successively, in the order named, the number of the grade or the words "Sample Grade," as the case may be, the words "Mixed Wheat," and, in the order of its predominance, the name and approximate percentage of each class of wheat which constitutes ten per centum or more of the mixture, but if only one class exceeds ten per centum of the mixture, the name and approximate percentage of that class shall be added to the grade designation followed by the name and approximate percentage of at least one other class.

#### MIXED DURUM.

Add a new section, 21a, to read as follows:

**Sec. 21a. Grades for Mixed Durum.**—Mixed Durum shall be mixed wheat consisting of 70 per centum or more of Durum wheat other than the variety Red Durum and may contain not more than five per centum of soft red winter and white wheat, singly or combined. Mixed Durum shall be graded according to the requirements of the grades for Mixed Wheat. The grade designation of mixed durum wheat shall be Mixed Durum, preceded by the number of the grade, or the words "Sample Grade," as the case may be.

#### WEEVILY WHEAT.

Add a new section, No. 25.

**Sec. 25. Weevily wheat.**—Weevily wheat shall be all wheat which is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain.

Weevily wheat shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such wheat if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the word "Weevily."

Renumber sections and combine or change the present standards wherever necessary to effectuate the foregoing changes.

#### WEEVILY OATS.

Amend the definition for "Sample Grade" by striking out the words "infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain."

Add a new section, No. 15.

**Sec. 15. Weevily oats.**—Weevily oats shall be all oats which are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain. Weevily oats shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such oats if they were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the word "weevily."

#### WEEVILY CORN.

Amend the definition for "Sample Grade" in all classes by striking out the words "infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain."

Add a new section, No. 10.

**Sec. 10. Weevily corn.**—Weevily corn shall be all corn that is infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored grain. Weevily corn shall be graded and designated according to the grade requirements of the standards applicable to such corn if it were not weevily, and there shall be added to, and made a part of, the grade designation the word "weevily."

#### HEAT DAMAGED RYE.

Amend Sec. 15, paragraph (d) of the requirements for grades No. 1 and No. 2 to read as follows:

**No. 1 Rye** (d) may contain not more than 2 per cent of damaged kernels, which may include not more than .1 per cent of heat-damaged kernels; and

**No. 2 Rye** (d) may contain not more than 4 per cent of damaged kernels, which may include not more than .2 per cent of heat-damaged kernels; and

## Side Track Lease Exempts Railroad Co. from Liability.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on May 23, 1924, gave an opinion in a suit between Wm. Culkeen & Sons Co., having property stored in a burned warehouse, and the National Dock & Storage Warehouse Co., and New York Central Railroad Co., as joint defendants, holding valid the lease exempting the railroad company from liability to the warehouse company. The clause in the lease reads:

"The grantor further covenants that it will indemnify and save harmless the Railroad Company for and from any and all claims, suits, expenses and losses, which it may suffer or be subject to, arising from injury or damage to any property or injury to or death of any persons, caused wholly or in part by or in any way referable to the movement or operation for the grantor within, upon or across any public or private way or traveled place of any engine, car or train on the said side tracks, or arising from derailment of rolling stock in the operation of said side tracks, excepting only such derailments as are caused solely by the negligence of the Railroad Company, its agents or servants. The grantor further covenants that the grantor will assume all responsibility for and will save harmless the Railroad Company and the Boston & Albany Railroad Company and its lessors, from any claim or expense arising out of any damage to any property, real or personal, upon said side tracks or said land of said grantor, or upon any adjacent land owned or occupied by said grantor or its lessees or licensees, other than the rolling stock of any railroad company or freight or merchandise therein not destined for or shipped by the grantor or its lessees or licensees, caused by fire, whether communicated directly or indirectly by or from locomotive engines on the road now operated by the Railroad Company or otherwise."

After Culkeen started his suit the railroad company started a suit against Culkeen to enjoin him from prosecuting his suit, claiming that if Culkeen got judgment against the Railroad Co., the Railroad Company would be sure to recover from the Warehouse Company, whereupon the Warehouse Co. would sue to recover from Culkeen, the net result being that no one would recover anything. On this point the court ruled against the railroad company, stating that

No direct interest by the plaintiff (railroad) is shown by the allegations of the bill in the contractual obligations existing between Culkeen and the Warehouse Company. The plaintiff is not a party to the lease from the Warehouse Company to Culkeen. It is not the immediate beneficiary of any of the covenants of that lease. It is not named in that lease. Therefore, cases to the effect that under some circumstances such right or interest may be enforced in equity by one not a party to an instrument are not applicable.

Although the plaintiff and Culkeen each has a contractual relation with the Warehouse Company, there is no privity of contract or estate between the plaintiff and Culkeen. Their rights with the Warehouse Company spring from separate and distinct contracts and they have thereby nothing in common with each other.

The covenant by the Warehouse Company to indemnify the plaintiff is broad enough to include damages which may be recovered under either or both counts in the declaration of Culkeen against the plaintiff. The operation of cars upon the side track system of the Warehouse Company by the plaintiff was no part of its duty as a common carrier. In undertaking that service under its contract with the Warehouse Company, it was acting in a private capacity. The covenant of exoneration of liability from fire is absolute and unequivocal in terms. While it does not in express words include communication of fire by negligence of the plaintiff or its servants, by fair and necessary implication that kind of indemnity is within the scope of the covenant. There is no absolute liability on the part of a railroad for the communication of fire except from its locomotives. That liability is created by statute and has no relation to negligence.—144 N. E. Rep. 96.



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

### ILLINOIS.

Springfield, Ill., July 5.—Illinois has approximately 16,000 acres planted to cotton compared with 1,100 last year. Last year the yield was nearly half a bale to the acre. While rainy weather in May and early June made it difficult to clean out the cotton, weather during the latter part of the period was more favorable and the crop made a marked improvement, condition on June 25 being reported at 68% of normal.—A. J. Surratt, agricultural statistician.

Springfield, Ill., July 9.—Corn is very backward, the weather being too cool for proper growth, but the weed situation has been improved. Rain is needed to soften the crust. Some corn was drowned on low ground. Planting is still under way in the southern counties. Winter wheat is turning in the north, is being harvested in the central, and many have finished in the south. Oats vary but they are largely good. There is some smut. Cutting has started in the extreme south.—Clarence J. Root, meteorologist.

Quincy, Ill., July 5.—The territory over a radius of 30 to 40 miles tributary to Quincy, especially along the Mississippi River, will harvest a normal crop of No. 2 red soft winter wheat of the chalky variety. Reports and observation show this is not true of southern Illinois and Missouri, where a large percentage of this variety of wheat is raised. Hence, we expect to be able to merchandise wheat from our country stations at a premium, this variety being greatly in demand by the cracker industry and millers of pastry flour.—Knollenberg Milling Co.

### INDIANA.

Oakville, Ind., June 27.—Corn in this territory is looking good and has been fairly well worked. We will have an average crop. Oats look exceptionally good. Wheat looks good, but there will be little of it. We will have an abundant crop of hay, mostly clover.—A. B. Ross.

### KANSAS.

Oxford, Kan., June 13.—Wheat looks fine. If nothing happens we will have a bumper crop.—Oxford Milling Co.

Ness City, Kan., June 28.—Harvesting is just commencing. The estimated wheat yield for this locality is 25 bushels to the acre.—A. N. Reid.

### MINNESOTA.

Minneapolis, Minn., June 28.—Present moisture and temperature is giving the flax plant a good foundation. Our crops are two weeks later than average but stand a show of making up for the lost time if favorable conditions prevail during July and August.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 2.—Unusual weather has prevailed in the Northwest for the past week. Nights were cold and days only moderately warm. Some spots still need moisture. Wheat and small grains in North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and eastern Montana are in unusually good condition. Cool weather has held back the crops but the plants are exceedingly vigorous. Some fields are weedy. In spots in Montana grasshoppers have been active. A large percentage of wheat is headed. Early sown wheat is from a week to 10 days behind time. Oats and barley are satisfactory but show little change from previous reports. Rye is filling and cutting is expected to begin about July 15. Southern sections are better than the northern sections. Flax has changed little and still looks good except on old ground where the fields are weedy. Corn is backward, in some places not over 8 inches high. Cultivation has been difficult because of the rains.—Van Dusen-Harrington Co.

### OHIO.

Millersburg, O., June 28.—The wheat and oats crop around here is the best we've ever seen.—Samuel Franks & Sons.

Forest, O., July 7.—Wheat will be of good quality here, running 15 to 30 bushels to the acre.—Ash & Poling.

New Madison, O., July 5.—Excessive rain has seriously hurt the corn crop. Acres have been

drowned out. Wheat has not been so seriously affected.—New Madison Grain Co.

### MISSOURI.

Kansas City, Mo.—A hail storm on July 1 in the main belt of Stevens County, cut a swath 4 miles wide and 35 miles long. About 18,000 acres of wheat, estimated at 350 carloads, is reported a total loss.

### OKLAHOMA.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Oklahoma farmers and business men are encouraged by the present conditions of the crops, especially cotton, which has made a magnificent showing during the past 3 weeks due to the almost continuous hot weather. Harvesting of winter wheat in southwestern portions of the state has been completed and in the northern sections is well

## Government Crop Report.

Washington, D. C., July 9.—The crop reporting board of the United States Department of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates from reports of its correspondents and field statisticians:

Crop.	1924 *Acres.	Condition.		1923 Final.
		1924.	July 1, 1923.	
Winter wheat	36,898	77.9	76.8	543
Spring wheat	16,920	81.9	82.4	197
All wheat	53,818	79.0	78.3	740
Corn	105,604	72.0	84.9	2,515
Oats	41,625	86.9	83.5	1,356
Barley	7,558	80.2	86.1	170
Rye	4,337	86.9	75.0	64.8
Flaxseed	3,375	86.8	85.0	25.9

\*000 omitted. †Millions of bus.  
The amount of wheat remaining on farms July 1 is estimated at 3.9% of last year's crop, or about 30,696,000 bus., compared with 35,894,000 on July 1, 1923, and 33,187,000, the average of stocks on July 1 for five years, 1918-1922.

### WINTER WHEAT.

State.	Cond. July 1.	Forecast Per cent 10-yr. July 1.	*Production.	
			1924.	Harvested, bus. Average 1918-22.
N. Y.	83	88	7,139	8,478
Pa.	86	88	20,692	24,086
Md.	85	84	7,631	9,655
Va.	86	85	9,166	10,824
Ohio	80	83	35,392	42,588
Ind.	80	79	28,044	34,188
Ill.	66	80	33,931	60,534
Mich.	91	81	16,455	16,456
Iowa	85	85	7,742	13,708
Mo.	68	78	23,214	37,882
Neb.	80	80	45,365	28,220
Kan.	79	77	130,038	83,678
Ky.	68	83	3,984	7,688
Tex.	110	73	21,331	16,370
Okl.	89	77	47,975	36,300
Mont.	85	70	13,908	12,546
Colo.	80	83	23,650	12,720
Ida.	60	87	5,401	11,004
Wash.	50	85	18,340	37,015
Ore.	61	91	13,257	21,725
Calif.	58	83	3,928	16,157

U. S. 77.9 80.9 542,551 572,340 624,653

### SPRING WHEAT.

N. Y.	91	88	18,712	19,281
N. D.	88	85	73,944	58,660
S. D.	88	89	26,598	25,982
Mont.	90	80	40,644	39,940
Ida.	68	90	10,333	19,111
Wash.	38	83	7,030	24,728

U. S. 81.9 86.0 197,481 213,401 256,336

### OATS.

N. Y.	82	86	27,761	32,747
Pa.	87	89	32,769	33,930
Ohio	87	83	55,943	52,302
Ind.	89	81	63,154	48,692
Ill.	89	83	156,601	135,100
Mich.	84	84	48,930	48,896
Wis.	90	91	99,767	92,166
Minn.	92	89	153,064	153,254
Iowa	88	88	208,417	203,004
Mo.	83	81	40,318	34,500
N. D.	89	86	67,208	54,924
S. D.	91	90	78,889	78,336
Neb.	85	85	74,110	81,048
Kan.	78	76	41,534	34,922
Tex.	89	74	49,119	47,040
Okl.	81	72	37,446	24,000
Mont.	87	81	21,924	22,209

U. S. 86.9 84.7 1,356,238 1,299,823 1,302,516

### BARLEY.

N. Y.	82	86	5,978	5,092
Ill.	92	90	7,851	6,612
Wis.	90	90	13,936	13,252
Minn.	91	88	24,512	24,050
Iowa	89	91	4,470	4,572
N. D.	88	86	28,834	23,818
S. D.	89	90	19,762	20,025
Neb.	77	86	8,141	9,492
Kan.	56	76	12,911	21,467
Colo.	81	90	6,225	6,409
Ida.	72	90	2,791	3,999
Cal.	58	86	9,997	33,069

U. S. 80.2 87.0 170,011 198,185 186,036  
\*000 omitted.

under way. Threshing is commencing in many localities. The yield will be better than was at first expected—production ranging from 45 to 50 bushels to the acre. An unofficial forecast for the state is now placed by some as high as 55,000,000 bushels. Corn is satisfactory. Grasshoppers are numerous and have done some damage to crops. Oats are being harvested and show a fair to good yield.—S. H. Johnson, vice-pres., C. R. I. & P. R. R.

### TEXAS.

Lindsay, Tex., June 28.—The wheat acreage around here was reduced 20% from last year the crop will average 25 bushels per acre.—G. N. Simons.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 25.—One of the most bullish features of this wheat market, especially in Texas and Oklahoma, is the most excellent quality of the new wheat. All new wheat received so far has graded 61 to 64 lbs. test, whether hard, red, or mixed hard and red.—Fort Worth Elevators Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., July 4.—I never saw such beautiful wheat as is coming out of the 1924 harvest in Texas and Oklahoma. Don't believe any other state in the Union will have any such wheat as we have and these hungry mills are grabbing for it.—J. G. Smith, pres., Fort Worth Elevators Co.

Fort Worth, Tex., June 23.—The heaviest car of wheat ever shipped into the Fort Worth market was purchased by Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co., today. Leo Potishman, pres. of the Transit Grain Co., which received the shipment, sold it to Mr. Kimbell, receiving \$1.23 per bushel, delivered. Chief Inspector Nigh of the Fort Worth Grain & Cotton Exchange inspection bureau says a test showed the wheat to be 64.3 pounds to the bushel, grading No. 1 mixed, 86% hard, and 14% red. This wheat, says Mr. Potishman, is indicative of the entire Oklahoma crop, and is the same grade as will be shipped from all over Texas, Kansas and Missouri.

Washington, D. C., July 2.—Growing cotton crop condition was 71.2% of normal on June 25, compared with 69.9 on June 25, 1923, and 74.8, the average condition for the past 10 years. This indicates a yield of about 143.8 lbs. to the acre and a total of about 12,144,000 500-lb. bales, compared with 10,128,478 bales last year.—Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Chicago, Ill., July 1.—Winter wheat condition is 74.8% of normal, which indicates a yield of 14.1 bus. per acre and a total production of 520,235,000 bus., compared with last year's final crop of 572,000,000 bus. Drought has continued on the Pacific Coast, offsetting a good proportion of the favorable prospects elsewhere. Spring wheat, condition 83.4%, promises a production of 197,300,000 bus. compared with the June promise of 184,000,000 bus. Rye's condition promises a yield of 64,400,000 bus. Last year's final crop was 63,000,000. Oats are in a none too good condition, but, if moderate temperatures and abundant sunshine are experienced during the next 2 weeks, good yields will result in most sections. Condition of the crop is reported at 83%, indicating a yield of 1,232,000,000 bus. Corn's condition is lower than in July, 1923. This year no portion of the country escaped the unfavorable conditions. The time of the first killing frost this fall will have more bearing on production than any other factor under average conditions. Condition of the crop is 77%, indicating a yield of 2,730,000,000 bus. This is based on an estimate of 106,656,000 acres for harvest, an increase of 2.4% over last year's acreage.—T. O. Cromwell, Lamson Bros. & Co.

### CORN.

State.	Cond. July 1.	10-yr. Pct. avg.	*Production.	
			1924 from July 1.	Harvested, bus. Average 1918-22.
Pa.	73	86	52,904	61,640
N. C.	84	85	51,428	58,568
Ga.	86	81	62,992	49,215
Ohio	67	85	111,820	159,859
Ind.	61	85	123,545	192,616
Ill.	66	86	248,276	337,312
Wis.	72	85	74,619	83,361
Minn.	72	84	133,194	154,692
Iowa	72	90	347,383	430,240
Mo.	62	84	142,480	196,860
S. D.	72	86	113,318	145,176
Neb.	74	88	189,117	272,052
Kan.	74	83	97,143	122,149
Ky.	78	87	72,727	87,866
Tenn.	81	85	77,007	73,941
Ala.	82	80	54,510	48,988
Tex.	72	79	90,919	96,440

U. S. 72.0 85.0 2,515,385 3,046,387 2,899,428



## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Lindsay, Tex., June 28.—Wheat is moving rapidly.—G. N. Simons.

Edina, Mo., June 1.—Grain will be moving in this territory in about 3 or 4 weeks.—W. T. Wilson.

Baltimore, Md.—Baltimore's first new wheat arrived on July 3, in a small lot of 38 bags coming from Virginia. It was good, plump berry but very damp and containing some smut and garlic. It sold for \$1.15 per bushel.

### A Campaign Against Chinch Bug and Hessian Fly.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Approximately 125,000 copies of instructions for control of the chinch bug have been placed in the hands of farmers in the infested sections of the Southwest by the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n, which has also posted these instructions in railroad stations, banks and other conspicuous places.

About 100,000 copies of instructions on controlling the Hessian fly have been distributed. The campaigns are carried on in co-operation with the agricultural colleges, state boards of agriculture, chambers of commerce, banks, railroads, mills, elevators, implement concerns, farm journals, county papers and numerous other mediums. The chinch bug and Hessian fly have been doing considerable damage to wheat. It is expected these campaigns will do much to control the pests.

AN ITALIAN corporation has been organized to plan and build a series of grain elevators in Odessa, Russia, which will handle the wheat from that port destined to Italy, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

### Wheat Movement for June.

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore .....	742,489	1,190,560	1,165,688	1,307,097
Chicago .....	1,478,000	972,000	1,766,000	1,908,000
Cincinnati .....	318,400	281,600	321,800	207,200
Duluth .....	2,501,549	4,371,941	3,472,560	6,974,175
Indianapolis .....	203,000	146,000	136,000	97,000
Kansas City .....	2,717,550	3,080,700	2,504,250	2,026,350
Milwaukee .....	420,400	109,200	154,825	119,815
Minneapolis .....	5,975,730	6,307,230	3,776,140	2,604,200
New York .....	5,160,600	.....	4,174,000	.....
New Orleans .....	298,000	1,412,682	258,000	1,412,682
Peoria .....	115,300	58,400	96,750	43,800
Philadelphia .....	651,215	1,628,698	648,101	1,559,926
St. Joseph .....	649,600	338,800	158,200	121,800
St. Louis .....	1,732,376	1,606,843	1,527,120	1,732,675
Superior .....	1,177,862	2,548,204	1,497,316	3,756,858
Toledo .....	507,995	417,200	80,403	372,635
Wichita .....	950,400	794,400	360,000	397,200

### Rye Movement for June.

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore .....	246,632	221,763	214,372	510,147
Chicago .....	222,000	475,000	133,000	36,000
Cincinnati .....	5,600	5,600	.....	.....
Duluth .....	2,960,500	1,136,520	3,029,320	3,113,094
Indianapolis .....	10,000	11,000	9,000	23,000
Kansas City .....	16,500	12,100	19,800	4,400
Milwaukee .....	98,100	73,580	121,556	35,647
Minneapolis .....	576,820	624,500	1,449,560	161,640
New York .....	1,633,500	.....	1,137,000	.....
New Orleans .....	51,428	312,857	51,428	312,857
Peoria .....	6,000	270	2,400	.....
Philadelphia .....	49,628	172,286	.....	156,000
St. Joseph .....	1,500	.....	.....	.....
St. Louis .....	73,410	62,810	14,650	211,355
Superior .....	1,514,726	747,702	2,999,444	2,327,495
Toledo .....	15,600	119,200	2,645	205,596

### Army Worm Destroying Crops in Northern Illinois.

Countless millions of army worms have appeared in a dozen or more counties of Iowa and in approximately half the counties in Illinois. Warnings sent out by W. P. Flint, state entomologist, and the quick rallying of the farmers to fight the pest alone saved the crops in Northern Illinois from almost total destruction.

Squirming, wriggling masses of the pests appear in the fields like magic, so thick they form a veritable carpet over areas of 7 or 8 acres. Actual count in some places disclosed as high as 50 of the worms to the square foot during the height of the invasion. Crops were mowed down by them.

Armed with torches, plows, spades, post hole diggers, poison bait and kerosene, farmers worked night and day to stem the tide.

The army worm is closely related to the cutworm, having a similar life history and similar habits. A brown moth lays as high as 700 eggs in a gummy substance that defies sun and rain where it is deposited between the sheaths of grass blades growing on low, moist soil, where plant growth is rank.

In a week or 10 days the young larvae hatch. At first the little insects are green and remain unnoticed in their hatching place. In about 5 weeks, however, they reach the injurious stage, having so developed that they are about an inch and a half long and an eighth of an inch thick. Their bodies become striped longitudinally with yellow, gray and black.

When full grown the insects burrow into the ground to pupate. After 10 to 20 days they emerge, painted lady butterflies—called in northern sections of Illinois, "the farmers' friend" because it cleans the nettles out of the fields. In southern latitudes 2 or 3 broods hatch each season. In the north there are 1 or 2.

The larva, or army worms, feed upon grasses and cereals, such as wheat, oats, rye, corn, etc. In such seasons as the last has been the death rate does not take care of the increasing numbers of the pests and they are compelled to seek new feeding grounds as their old ones become exhausted.

### Barley Movement for June.

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore .....	67,430	1,245	66,489	.....
Chicago .....	369,000	359,000	225,000	179,000
Cincinnati .....	2,800	2,800	.....	.....
Duluth .....	135,357	249,862	117,697	537,766
Kansas City .....	46,500	18,000	33,800	16,900
Milwaukee .....	417,660	527,720	146,920	124,320
Minneapolis .....	610,660	906,110	708,490	7,722,990
New York .....	348,500	.....	550,000	.....
Peoria .....	21,000	37,000	15,800	21,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	265	.....	.....
St. Joseph .....	1,750	3,500	.....	.....
St. Louis .....	512,200	32,000	21,520	4,620
Superior .....	99,983	115,651	66,924	376,413
Toledo .....	6,000	6,000	.....	.....
Wichita .....	2,400	.....	2,400	.....

### Oats Movement for June.

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore .....	54,921	145,433	179,733	29,992
Chicago .....	4,411,000	4,477,000	4,534,000	4,465,000
Cincinnati .....	376,000	282,000	188,000	156,000
Duluth .....	938,934	43,446	847,551	548,092
Indianapolis .....	786,000	716,000	566,000	788,000
Kansas City .....	251,600	591,600	217,500	403,500
Milwaukee .....	1,041,800	1,674,200	1,003,781	1,089,360
Minneapolis .....	1,162,500	954,290	1,439,040	3,428,490
New York .....	1,313,000	.....	1,036,000	.....
New Orleans .....	22,575	29,385	22,575	29,385
Peoria .....	885,850	1,086,200	872,250	1,024,600
Philadelphia .....	167,873	127,846	17,661	10,000
St. Joseph .....	130,000	134,000	18,000	76,000
St. Louis .....	3,018,000	2,748,000	2,656,030	2,313,930
Superior .....	885,741	58,538	841,179	540,750
Toledo .....	344,400	373,500	47,240	249,179
Wichita .....	6,000	37,500	6,000	37,000

Ordinarily the birds and predaceous and parasitic insects, aided by certain bacterial diseases that often sweep off the larvae by millions, are sufficient to keep the insects in check. But this past spring conditions were favorable to the worm's development.

Poison mash is the present favored method of combating the worm. It is prepared by mixing one pound of paris green or powdered white arsenic in about 30 pounds of wheat bran, moistening the dry mixture with the juice and chopped up rinds of half a dozen lemons or oranges, a quart of cheap sirup, not karo, and 2 or 3 gallons of water. Enuf water should be added to moisten the mixture without making it sloppy. This crumbly preparation should be spread thinly in the path of the worms during the late afternoon as the pests move and feed after dark.

Another effective method is that of plowing a furrow in the path of the worms so the perpendicular side of the furrow is farthest from them. Holes, 25 inches deep and about 3 rods apart, should be bored in this furrow, and poison bran bait should be scattered along the bottom of the trench.

The worms, falling into the furrow, are unable to climb the perpendicular side and travel along it in an effort to find a way up. By so doing they fall into the post holes. Millions of them are thus trapped, deluged with kerosene or tractor oil and burned. Those that eat of the poison bran die.

An extreme method some farmers have resorted to is that of burning over whole meadows and fields in which the worms were enjoying their dinner.

The Illinois state entomologist says this outbreak has been worse than the one suffered from 5 years ago, and the one in 1914, and adds that there will be 2 more broods. But the coming broods will be able to do little or no damage.

THE FIRST forecast of wheat production in Italy for 1924 is 176,368,000 bus., compared with 224,836,000 bus. in 1923 and 161,641,000 bus., the estimate for 1922, according to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. Average wheat production in Italy during the years 1909-13 was 183,334,000 bushels.

### Soybean Prospects Excellent.

"For the first time in the history of the soybean in Iowa there is this year a surplus of seed in the state," says F. S. Wilkins, farm crops specialist, Iowa State College. "This surplus seed is therefore now available at greatly reduced prices and may be seeded to advantage for hay."

The feeding value of soybean hay is about equal to that of alfalfa. Since they can be sown in the spring and will produce a hay crop in the fall of the same year they are of particular value when danger of a hay shortage appears. Failure is almost unknown with the crop. It is only necessary to prepare the soil as for corn and drill the soys in solid, like small grains. They may be broadcast and harrowed in but the drilling method is the more economical.

### Corn Movement for June.

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore .....	54,526	531,849	34,285	340,958
Chicago .....	5,901,000	3,556,000	3,252,000	4,523,000
Cincinnati .....	439,600	320,400	319,200	208,800
Duluth .....	730,544	2,874	2,395,398	2,972
Indianapolis .....	1,064,000	1,064,000	871,000	796,000
Kansas City .....	1,032,500	1,222,500	1,273,750	558,750
Milwaukee .....	851,115	869,400	559,210	246,875
Minneapolis .....	903,190	747,910	770,450	478,110
New York .....	506,000	.....	36,000	.....
New Orleans .....	292,664	180,068	292,664	180,068
Peoria .....	1,065,850	1,313,000	670,550	892,350
Philadelphia .....	47,092	272,608	.....	236,492
St. Joseph .....	753,000	670,500	580,500	475,500
St. Louis .....	2,834,410	2,344,152	2,195,260	1,702,840
Superior .....	603,366	21,456	1,075,390	.....
Toledo .....	200,000	133,750	131,568	19,032
Wichita .....	255,600	266,800	240,000	397,200



# Purpose and Work of Grain Trade Organizations

From an Address by D. J. Schuh, Executive Sec'y, Cincinnati Grain Exchange before Indiana Ass'n

To me, as an individual, it is always a source of gratification to witness gatherings of business men. I gain impressions which the men composing and actively participating in the affairs of the organization little appreciate are reflected.

It may be of interest to you to hear what the secretary of a terminal market thinks of grain organizations as a whole, particularly since these thoughts are inspired as a result of witnessing the activities of grain organizations. The fundamental purpose of these organizations is service and co-operation.

Service covers two fields, service to yourselves and service to persons with whom you deal. In order for an Ass'n to give service there must be co-operation, and no one can take credit for co-operating unless he forgets himself. This forgetting of self brings out the fact that in order to be a good member of an Ass'n such as yours, unselfishness must head the list of qualifications. Unless your Ass'n has an unselfish purpose and unless the men who join the Ass'n have an unselfish strain in them you cannot be a success.

Few men appreciate how much they practice unselfishness nor do they realize how much unselfishness is required of them as members of an organization such as yours. Have you ever stopped to consider how many selfish ideas, aims and desires of individual members of any organization are put into effect? I think you will find the answer is, "Such resolutions are usually voted down." It is distinctly against your policy to give one member an advantage over another.

**Purpose:** Do you appreciate that this gathering is for no other purpose than to work out ways and means of facilitating the transaction of business? To discover ways and means of getting along harmoniously with your fellow dealers? To show by your presence that you are a good member of a highly respected organization? To devise ways and means of further enhancing the good name of your organization and your fellow member? That you have come here to vote for such measures as will make it easier for your fellow member to do business with you and you with him? To go on record notifying the dealers in other states whether or not they be members of similar Ass'ns that your organization stands for the things that are right and that you are responsible to an organization having a reputation to maintain?

Do you realize that you have established an organization which has accepted responsibility for the individual member and is prepared to see to it that the individual member lives up to the good principles and ethics set down by the organization?

Would you call any of these aims and purposes selfish? NO! nor can any one who realizes that such ideals are enforced by organizations such as yours and that the ideals sprang from the members.

Do you know of any grain organization anywhere that is not founded on these ideals and that is not conscientiously seeing to it that they are made a living emblem? Isn't it a fact that these Ass'ns employ men as secretaries, or by some other title, who are not engaged in the grain business and who e duty it is to see that every member of the organization receives all of the services, all of the privileges and all of the protection which the By-Laws and Rules and Regulations are designed to give?

Is it not also the duty of these paid representatives of such organizations to see to it that the non-member who deals with the member is afforded every protection and his rights respected?

These things are called to your mind for no other purpose than to impress upon you the great value of organizations; they bring out the best in men.

A few politicians will not agree that our grain organizations are unselfish. This point of view has been encouraged by some selfish individuals who would not allow you to be in business. The plain truth of the matter is that your success has been displeasing and they have sought the aid of some one to put you out of business. And then when you fight for your existence a volley of untruths about you is exploded. Any right thinking person will admit that under such circumstances you should be selfish and fight to keep what is yours and have the right to continue to be successful.

Discussion along these lines will be had at the coming Grain Dealers' Convention which is to be held in Cincinnati, September 22, 23 and 24, at the Hotel Gibson. That meeting will witness the assembly of men inspired to bring about the ideal in business relations. When all

has been said and done the deliberations of the convention will be based on further perfecting the keystone which supports all business—honest treatment.

The Cincinnati Grain and Hay Exchange will be host to the convention and our Board of Directors has asked me to urge you Indiana dealers to attend the meeting and to urge those who are in attendance here to do all they possibly can to cause their neighbors and business correspondents to make the Cincinnati convention a banner one. Cincinnati is preparing to receive you and we are determined to give you proof of Cincinnati's reputation for hospitality.

## "Hoppers" on the Film.

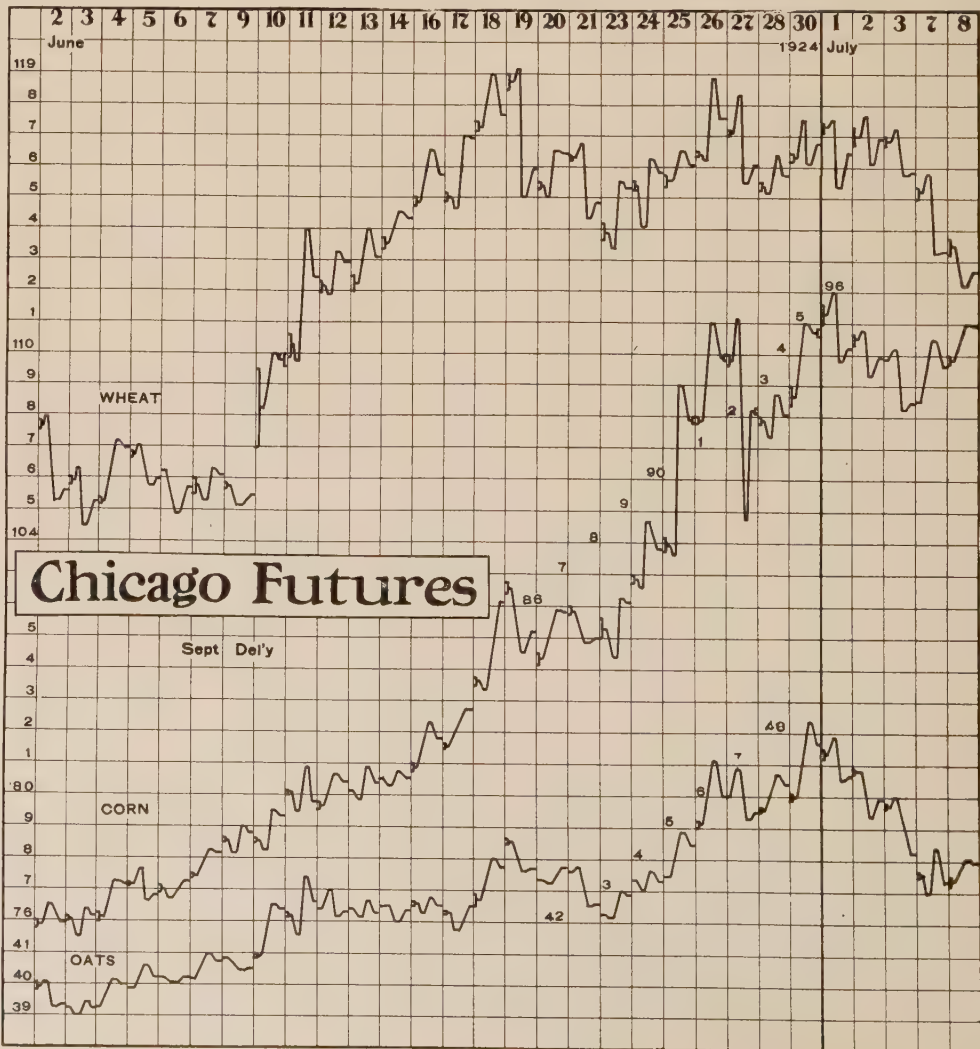
"HOPPERS" ENTITLES a cinema dealing with the control of grasshoppers, particularly in the western states, by various methods, including the hopper catcher, the "balloon," and large flocks of turkeys, which was recently completed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It lays particular stress upon the poisoned bait method of destroying the grasshoppers and upon thoro plowing and harrowing of fields for destroying the insects' eggs. Scenes of a big "mixing bee," in which communities combine to check the infestation of the crops by the pest, show a system favored by the bureau of entomology. The film is in two reels and will be circulated thru the film distribution system of the Department of Agriculture and co-operating state institutions. Copies can be purchased at the laboratory prices by authorized purchasers, or may be borrowed for short specified periods.

## Volume of Future Trading Increased in June.

During the month of June the volume of trading on the Board of Trade of City of Chicago exceeded the volume for the month of May to the extent of 130% in wheat; 48 % in corn; 124% in oats; 221% in rye; and 97% in all grain futures. The increase for June over May for all futures on the Chicago open Board was 66%; Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce 125%; Kansas City Board of Trade 87%; Duluth Board of Trade 94%; St. Louis Merchants Exchange 105%; Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce 79%; San Francisco Chamber of Commerce 161%; Los Angeles Grain Exchange 1100%. For all markets combined the increase was 98%.

The volume of trading at Chicago on the Board of Trade each day was as follows:

June,	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Rye.	Total.
1924.					
2	27,968	8,524	1,528	677	38,697
3	21,850	8,057	1,481	733	32,121
4	21,052	9,980	3,463	322	34,817
5	18,396	7,784	5,327	804	32,311
6	19,302	4,667	1,952	490	26,411
7	9,529	7,950	2,027	329	19,835
8	9,236	13,107	1,622	1,304	25,269
9	39,181	20,065	5,523	1,875	66,644
10	45,130	15,895	4,705	3,350	69,080
11	30,069	10,946	1,927	2,224	44,266
12	34,500	11,932	1,468	2,332	50,232
13	22,641	5,636	1,161	1,181	30,619
14	44,552	15,875	2,580	2,982	65,989
15	32,630	12,720	2,060	1,896	49,306
16	48,807	32,950	5,506	3,540	90,803
17	51,471	19,012	4,204	1,918	76,605
18	30,716	12,074	1,755	1,030	46,475
19	21,696	10,331	2,185	750	34,962
20	29,901	18,366	1,977	1,777	52,021
21	26,729	23,774	2,478	1,034	64,015
22	22,674	28,269	6,712	1,050	58,705
23	40,070	31,851	9,005	3,361	84,287
24	37,123	27,050	4,656	7,330	76,159
25	17,525	12,269	2,917	2,045	34,756
26	31,779	25,292	5,947	3,241	66,259
Total	1,024,024	394,376	84,166	47,575	1,260,644





# Indiana Grain Shippers Willing to Handle Pooled Wheat at 7<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub> cts.

One of the largest attended midsummer meetings of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n ever held was called to order in the Assembly Room of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, Friday, June 27, by Pres. Elmer Hutchinson of Arlington.

In his opening remarks Pres. Hutchinson said: The association has not been called upon for a great deal in the past few months; however, your Board of Managers has been looking after the affairs of the association to the best of its ability. This organization has no excuses to offer for its existence.

After reading the recent changes made in the wheat grades, published elsewhere in this number, H. A. Rhodes, U. S. Supervisor at Indianapolis, said: Of late there has been a tendency among country elevators to over grade the grain they buy. When this is done the hazard is increased. When grain is properly graded there is satisfaction on all sides.

The high import tariff on wheat has made Canada an even greater competitor and naturally makes European buyers more discriminating.

Pres. Hutchinson: Previous to the placing of the high tariff American millers were milling large quantities of Canadian wheat of the better grade. We are being denied the privilege of getting it now and it is going into export channels. Europeans are getting a taste of it and they want more of it. This opens up still greater competition for our breadstuffs.

F. E. Watkins, pres. Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, repeated the address made before the Ohio Grain Dealers Ass'n at Lima, quoted on page 788 of the GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL for June 25.

Pres. Hutchinson: Mr. Watkins was surely right when he said the grain man was not yet out of the woods. In the handling of the farmer's grain there will be no elimination of a single country or terminal elevator where there is a need for it. The contest insures the survival of the fittest. Whether those now holding these elevators will be able to hold on or if some more efficient manager will step in and take them over is something that time alone will answer.

J. C. Schuh, sec'y Cincinnati Grain & Hay Exchange, in extending an invitation to all present to come to Cincinnati to attend the convention of the Grain Dealers Nat'l Ass'n,

spoke of the Purpose and Work of Grain Trade Ass'ns. He is quoted elsewhere in this number.

Before adjourning for luncheon Pres. Hutchinson appointed the following resolutions committee: V. E. Butler, Indianapolis, E. K. Sowash, Crown Point, E. E. Elliott, Muncie.

## Friday Afternoon Session.

Pres. Hutchinson called the afternoon session to order at 2:30 and introduced Harry J. Berry of the National Elevator Co., Indianapolis, from whose address on Trade and Business Ass'n Ethics we take the following:

In times gone by it was the proper thing to vilify competitors; say mean things about him. It was soon found that this did not get us far, it acted as a boomerang, it circled back and cut off our heads. We have found our competitor a worthy friend and entitled to our respect. Nothing compares with old fashioned honesty, coupled with courtesy. The Golden Rule is the proper basis of business ethics and peaceful living. Our entire social structure is based on man's consideration for his fellow man.

In my opinion there is no other business conducted on as small an amount of memoranda of agreement, as is the grain business. It is a rare case indeed for a grain man to fail to fulfill his contract. This whole grain trading system could not be conducted on its present economical basis if these contracts were not fulfilled. The general trend of present day business is toward a higher plane of ethics. Any man who thinks the grain business is not honorable should get out of it. I am not ashamed of being in the grain business. It is not unethical for a man to get a reasonable profit from any business.

Pres. Hutchinson called on representatives from other markets for some word of existing conditions as affecting the grain trade.

J. A. A. Geidel, Pittsburgh, Pa.: From every indication there will be a marked improvement in business in our territory in from sixty to ninety days.

Pres. Hutchinson: A few weeks ago a committee appointed by your Board of Managers met with a committee from the Pooling Organization of the Indiana Wheat Growers' Ass'n and formulated a skeleton contract covering the handling of pooled wheat. This

committee of ours has given considerable thought in the preparation of this contract and we want to hear your opinion of it.

H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville, read the tentative contract by sections, explaining in detail each section.

The reading of the contract brought about lively discussion and while there was considerable opposition to it in its present form, the general sentiment of the meeting towards the contract was voiced by A. E. Reynolds, Crawfordsville, when he said: I favor any move that will help the farmer. They will not solve their problems alone. We must work in harmony. I favor a contract that will help us both.

For the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the dealers as to what price should be charged for handling the grain of the pool, cards were distributed and the dealers were asked to write down the figure they thought should be charged under such a plan. The average was 7<sup>7</sup>/<sub>8</sub>¢ per bushel.

On motion by E. K. Sowash, the committee from the ass'n was renamed to continue in its attempt to formulate a contract which will be acceptable to all. The committee is composed of Elmer Hutchinson, Arlington, chairman; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; J. N. Loughry, Monticello, and G. G. Davis, Tipton.

V. E. Butler, chairman of the Resolutions Committee, read the following resolutions which were adopted:

## Resolutions.

### Better Methods; Better Markets.

WHEREAS, it has been and is the policy of the grain trade to co-operate in every way possible to conserve the interest of agriculture in every conservative movement that is for its benefit, and

WHEREAS, the officers and members of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n have put forth every effort possible to better the conditions under which agriculture is conducted, and

WHEREAS, there has developed a condition in all business efforts that has created uneasiness and many diversified opinions as to business methods under which business shall be conducted in the future. Therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we pledge the support of the officers and members of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n in a careful and intelligent study of every suggestion that has for its purpose the creating of better production, better markets and better business methods.

### Improved Service to Patrons.

WHEREAS, for a term of years there has developed misunderstanding and discord as between the grain producer and the grain trade generally because of the lack of knowledge of the service of grain dealers rendered in connection with the distribution of farm products, and believing that the future development and benefits to be derived for agriculture is through the avenues of clearer and better understanding of marketing methods and the restoration of friendly and beneficial business relationship between grain dealers and producers; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we recommend that all handlers of grain devote more time and energy than has been done heretofore in placing unbiased information before their patrons and that careful study be made at individual stations so that the service rendered be such that agriculture may be benefited if possible.

### Commendation.

WHEREAS, the official department of this Ass'n and the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n has taken a very active part in matters of proper and beneficial legislation during the past year; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we commend them for their good work and pledge the support of this Ass'n in the future.

### Thanks.

WHEREAS, the program of this, our twenty-fourth annual meeting, is composed of most interesting and instructive addresses on subjects that are of vital interest to the grain trade; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we tender our sincere thanks to all of the speakers who have contributed in making this an unusually profitable meeting.

RESOLVED, That we extend our thanks to the Indianapolis Board of Trade and the Indianapolis Grain Dealers for the entertainment and many courtesies extended.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## The Theatre Party.

In the evening the visiting dealers were the guests of the Indianapolis Board of Trade at the presentation of "Broadway Jones" at the English Opera House. While "Broadway's" earlier ideas of high finance would wreck a

## Daily Closing Prices.

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for July delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

### JULY WHEAT.

	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6
Chicago	114 1/4	116	114 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/4	113 1/4	113	114 1/4
Kansas City	105 1/4	106 1/4	105 1/4	104 1/4	105 1/4	105 1/4	106 1/4	105	102	101 1/4	103 1/4
St. Louis	113 1/4	114 1/4	113 1/4	113 1/4	112 1/4	112	112 1/4	112	110 1/4	109 1/4	110 1/4
Minneapolis	120 1/4	122 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	120 1/4	119 1/4	120 1/4
Duluth (durum)	121	125 1/4	123	121 1/4	123	123	123 1/4	122 1/4	121 1/4	119 1/4	122
Winnipeg	119	121 1/4	119 1/4	119 1/4	121 1/4	115 1/4	123 1/4	123 1/4	122 1/4	119 1/4	122 1/4
Milwaukee	114 1/4	116	114 1/4	114 1/4	115 1/4	115 1/4	116 1/4	115 1/4	113 1/4	113	114 1/4

### JULY CORN.

	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6
Chicago	93 1/4	95 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	96	97	95 1/4	97 1/4	98 1/4	100 1/4
Kansas City	91 1/4	94 1/4	92 1/4	91	92 1/4	92 1/4	92 1/4	91	91	93 1/4	95 1/4
St. Louis	95	97 1/4	96	96	97 1/4	97 1/4	97 1/4	98	98 1/4	99 1/4	102 1/4
Milwaukee	93 1/4	95 1/4	93 1/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	96 1/4	97	95 1/4	97	98 1/4	106 1/4

### JULY OATS.

	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6
Chicago	50 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	53	50 1/4	50 1/4	50 1/4	52 1/4
Kansas City	49 1/4	54	54	54	54	54	54	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4
Minneapolis	48 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	49 1/4	51 1/4	51	50	48	47	47 1/4	50 1/4
Winnipeg	42	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	43 1/4	42 1/4	42 1/4	43 1/4
Milwaukee	50 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	53 1/4	54 1/4	54 1/4	53	51	50	50 1/4	52 1/4

### JULY RYE.

	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6
Chicago	76	77 1/4	79 1/4	80	81 1/4	82 1/4	81 1/4	79 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	79 1/4
Minneapolis	68 1/4	70 1/4	72 1/4	72 1/4	74 1/4	74 1/4	73 1/4	71 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	71 1/4
Duluth	72 1/4	74 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	79 1/4	79 1/4	78 1/4	75 1/4	74	73 1/4	75 1/4
Winnipeg	73 1/4	74 1/4	76 1/4	76 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	77 1/4	76 1/4	75 1/4	73 1/4	75 1/4

### JULY BARLEY.

	June 25	June 26	June 27	June 28	June 30	July 1	July 2	July 3	July 4	July 5	July 6
Minneapolis	69 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	70	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	71 1/4	70	70 1/4
Winnipeg	67 1/4	67 1/4	69 1/4	69 1/4	70 1/4	70 1/4	71 1/4	72 1/4	75 1/4	75	75 1/4



grain business in a short time, his come back in the conduct of the chewing gum factory he inherited after his fortune was dissipated, was indeed inspirational.

In the lobby between the acts appreciation of the Board of Trade's thoughtfulness of their pleasure was freely voiced by the dealers.

### Convention Notes.

I. W. McConnell came from Buffalo.

H. A. Volz came up from Louisville, Ky.

F. L. Watkins and Sec'y Schuh represented Cincinnati.

The Huntley Mfg. Co. was ably represented by W. B. Sutton.

The only Baltimore representative present was O. W. Gibson.

J. M. Bell was telling the dealers about the new Bauer Bros. attrition mill.

D. E. Horn and O. P. Hall represented the E. A. Grubbs Grain Co., Greenville, O.

J. A. A. and A. Geidel represented Pittsburgh, Pa.

Joe Doering of Southworth & Co. and Bill Cummings were on hand as usual, talking Toledo and other things.

Low Hill and Ed Shepard made it easy for the visitors to withstand the heat by having cooling refreshments "on tap" in their offices throughout the day.

However this large attendance is not to be wondered at, when one is familiar with the hospitality of the Board of Trade members, they have no equal when it comes to making visitors feel at home.

186 registered and Sec'y Riley stated that over 94% of this number were shippers, claiming a record for the number of shippers in attendance at any state meeting of grain dealers this year.

Bert Boyd (13) left early to make the trip to French Lick Springs to attend the sixth annual gathering of the Soap Factory Gang. Bert had on display the most appropriate souvenir of the "Hole in One Club" yet exhibited.

The Grain Dealers Nat'l Mutual Fire Ins. Co. was represented by V. E. Butler, C. B. Sinex and R. D. MacDaniel. Mr. Sinex had charge of registration, and although the dealers were very much pleased with the new identification badge, they voiced regret at the passing of the ear of corn which the insurance company had been distributing at various conventions for fifteen years.

**Shippers in attendance included:** C. S. Anderson, Stockwell; R. A. Burruss, Mulberry; Guy Bergen, Frankfurt; C. N. Clark, Kempton; T. C. Crabb, Crabb-Reynolds-Taylor Co., Crawfordville; H. D. Coombs, Crawfordville; L. Canatsey, Centerton; G. G. Davis, Tipton; H. H. Beam, Bluffton; G. A. Davis, Michigantown; E. E. Elliott, Muncie; E. P. Finch, Hillsboro; F. R. Freeman, Crawfordville; J. G. Fox, Manilla; E. D. Fisher, Huntington.

J. G. Halliday, Atlanta; Elmer and L. Hutchinson, Arlington; J. S. Hazelrigg, Cambridge City; C. P. Jackson, Seymour; C. B. Jenkins, Noblesville; M. Kraus, Ft. Wayne; N. Levy, Ft. Wayne; H. M. Loughry, Monticello.

G. B. McBane, Maxwell; J. B. Miller, Uniondale; E. A. Morris, New Castle; R. J. Morgan, Jonesboro; W. D. Mason, Bluffton; E. W. Moore, Thornton; C. O. Powell, Boone Grove; C. F. Reeves, Charlotte; A. B. Ross, Oakville; Geo. W. Rohm, Rockville; W. E. Rooker, Red Key; H. O. Rice, Huntington; Everett Reveal, Ross-ville; H. W. Reimann, Shelbyville; E. K. Sowash, Crown Point; Frank Sellers, Forest; E. F. Thornburgh, Martinsville.

T. B. Wilson, Russellville; T. B. Wilkinson, Knightstown; J. J. Werner, Rochester; H. W. Waltz, New Palestine; H. G. Wolff, Morristown; P. Weaver, Sheridan; C. C. Willis, Scottsburg; C. O. Wise, Connersville; F. L. Wasmuth, Huntington; C. J. Warneke, Sandusky.

### Eligible to Any Bureau.

The Crop Reporting Bureau was conducting an examination of a number of applicants for positions and in hope of getting a line on applicants knowledge of crops added to its list of questions: "How much wheat, corn or oats was exported from the United States during any one crop year?"

The first applicant after long study wrote, "During 1490 none was exported."

# The Greatest Obstacle to High Quality Wheat in Indiana

By ALBERT A. HANSEN

The greatest obstacle to the production of high quality wheat in southern Indiana is the present attitude of millers and other buyers of grain. This is rather a strong statement to start out with, but let us examine the facts.

There is perhaps no greater detriment to the agriculture of southern Indiana than wild garlic. This vile weed materially reduces crop yields, taints meat, dairy products, eggs and flour, causes stored grain to burn and gums the rolls of flour mills until it is necessary to stop several times a day in order to clean the break rolls.

To show the extent of damage due to wild garlic, a careful survey in eight southern Indiana counties (Vanderburg, Perry, Warrick, Dubois, Spencer, Gibson, Pike and Posey) conducted last year revealed that during 1921 a total of 1,132,166 bushels of garlicky wheat were marketed in the area covered by these eight counties in which a total of 463,594 acres of cultivated land is infested with the weed. If the annual damage caused by the garlic in reduced yields, etc., can be estimated at five dollars per acre of infested cultivated land (and this is not an exaggerated figure) then the yearly loss in the eight counties mentioned would amount to over \$2,000,000.00, a rather imposing figure. It is a situation in which millers and grain dealers should be vitally interested.

A large part of this loss is clearly preventable since a practical method has been developed by which the garlic can be destroyed in three years. The method consists essentially of deep fall plowing during early November in a manner as to turn the garlic tips completely under, followed by early spring plowing and planting to a cultivated crop such as corn or soy beans in rows; this method to be followed for at least three years. Over a score of successful demonstrations in various parts of southern Indiana have shown the practicability and efficiency of this cultivation method.

In view of the tremendous damage due to wild garlic, the Agricultural Extension Department of Purdue University last year organized a campaign against the weed in the eight "pocket" counties previously mentioned. Meetings were held, much was written, the successful demonstrations were cited as worthy examples and everything possible was done to put the campaign over in a big way. Considerable interest was shown on the part of the farmers, a number of farmers accepted the plan and went to work, but the results secured were far from satisfactory or even encouraging.

What was the trouble? The garlic problem is a great big problem and the cultivation method offered a practicable solution. Sounds like a simple enough proposition but the method failed of general adoption. Why? For the good reason that buyers of grain did not discriminate in price between good and bad wheat, thereby removing all incentive for the farmers to raise high quality wheat free from garlic and other impurities.

I have talked to dozens of farmers in order to learn why active steps were not taken to eradicate the garlic and invariably their answer would be something like this: "Why put in three years trying to get rid of the pest when I can get just as much for my garlicky wheat as my neighbor, Bill Smith, gets for his garlic-free wheat?" And right there I am stumped every time.

**What is the solution?** There is only one, and that is for all buyers of grain to purchase on a quality basis, paying a premium for high grade wheat. For instance, I know of one miller who pays ten cents per bushel above

market price for wheat that is absolutely pure. This system would be very fair to farmers since it would pay extra to the man who raises good wheat, and this is as it should be. The present system is extremely unfair to the farmer who raises high quality grain, his product is simply cast in a bin and mixed with the inferior grain of his neighbor and everybody is paid alike.

A few millers in southern Indiana do pay a premium on wheat that tests sixty pounds or more per bushel. This is not a bad basis on which to buy since it is the presence of weed seeds that strongly influences the test weight per bushel. In seed-wheat cleaning demonstrations conducted at Brownstown by the Farmer's Co-operative Elevator Co. in co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Department of Purdue University, it was found that the removal of cockle and cheat raised the weight per bushel from one to five pounds on the average seed brought in for cleaning purposes by eighty-one Jackson County farmers. Tests conducted by the section of Milling Investigations of the Dept. of Agri. demonstrated conclusively that the presence of weed seeds in wheat materially reduced the test weight per bushel. For the purpose of stimulating the eradication of weeds in the field, however, a premium based on freedom from weed seeds, principally garlic and cockle, would be far more beneficial in results.

You will probably ask, "Why include cockle in the same category with garlic?" Because cockle is not only prevalent wherever wheat is grown but recent tests have demonstrated that the presence of even a small amount of cockle has a deleterious effect on the baking qualities of the flour. Baking tests conducted at Purdue University revealed that the presence of cockle not only materially decreased the loaf volume of the resulting bread, but it made the dough exceedingly disagreeable to work. Where one per cent or more of cockle is present, the bread is off color and is poor in flavor.

**Grain buyers cannot go on forever paying the same price for poor wheat as for good wheat, because the encouragement thus given to producing weedy grain will eventually cause the production of a very low grade of wheat, especially in the garlic and cockle-infested areas. I cannot help but believe that the day is coming when self-protection will demand that buyers purchase grain purely on a quality basis. But why put that day off any longer?**



Wild Garlic Bulblets formed on the Heads. They Are of the Same Size and Shape as Grains of Wheat.



As soon as the day comes when all grain buyers work together on this proposition farmers will receive their greatest impetus for the production of weed-free, high quality grain. The time to act is now, in order that producers be given fair warning and ample time to prepare for the event.

## Wheat Futures of Specific Kinds.

At the last annual meeting of the Ohio Millers Ass'n the organization asked S. P. Arnot, executive Vice President of the Chicago Board of Trade, to secure the consent of the Board to trading in wheat futures and having each contract specify the kind of wheat deliverable on it, so that a miller could buy the future calling for the kind of wheat he desired to get for grinding.

The matter was submitted to the Grain Com'te of the Board, who investigated and reported as follows:

To the Board of Directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago.

Gentlemen: Your committee to which was referred the request of Ohio millers that a future market be established for trading in the different varieties of wheat and the different grades of the different varieties, herewith submits the following report:

The function of the Chicago Board of Trade is to provide a market place where both the producer and consumer can be served. The geographical situation of Chicago is such that it must give consideration to this fact, and in so doing one must bear in mind that it differs in this respect from Minneapolis and Kansas City, both of which are in sections of the country that produce in great measure one variety of wheat, notably in the former, spring, and the latter hard winter.

The Chicago market provides for the delivery of Red wheat, Hard wheat, spring wheat, etc., and in so doing makes it possible for the Chicago market to reflect back to the producer full value for these grades, and without which there would be at times a discrimination against the farmer. A buyer can at all times provide for his wants in this market, whether they be special or otherwise, but he must pay a premium for certain special varieties and grades. This premium will depend upon the extent of the risk. For example, just as a man 50 years old cannot expect to have his life insured at the same rate as a man of 30 or 35 years, no more can a miller expect to provide for his future needs of Dark No. 1 Northern, Dark hard or other distinctive varieties, without paying for that service a premium commensurate with the risk, which the seller must assume.

It is always possible to buy any given quantity or variety of wheat for any month's delivery in the Chicago market. But it must be borne in mind that all varieties cannot be

bought at the same price; hence it would be impractical to deal in such variety of wheat in the pit for the regular delivery months. However, trades have been made in the pit for future delivery of specific grades and we believe that this can be done at any time without any change in the rules of the Board of Trade, but the purchaser must bear in mind that when he bids for a particular variety of wheat, and it is sold to him in the pit, he would have to pay the same premium that would prevail for that shipment in the cash market, so that there would be no advantage in dealing in the pit in specific grades. In addition to this, were specific grades dealt in, in the pit, it would naturally restrict the market as a hedging market, and after all the prime purpose of a future market is to furnish a broad liquid market available for the producers, handlers and consumers alike.

It is the opinion of the committee that the larger millers who are well informed as to the workings of our futures market are entirely satisfied with the rules as they now stand. Some of the smaller millers want to get away from premiums on cash wheat, but they fail to realize that even if they took delivery on May contracts in this market the cash wheat would actually cost them a premium, as they would have to pay the fobbing, weighing, inspection and sampling charges, and also a commission for shipping.

## 20,000 Employees in the Department of Agriculture.

The U. S. Department of Agriculture is made up of eleven bureaus and several independent offices, each charged with the work on some particular subject or activity. Among the larger organizations are the Bureau of Animal Industry, Bureau of Plant Industry, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Weather Bureau, Forest Service, Bureau of Public Roads, Bureau of Chemistry, Bureau of Entomology, and Bureau of Soils.

More than 20,000 persons are employed by the Department of Agriculture, only about 4,000 of whom are located in the city of Washington. The Washington force consists for the most part of administrative officers and research and clerical workers. Of the more than 16,000 persons employed by the Department outside of Washington, more than half are engaged in some form of regulatory or service work in carrying out the provisions of the regulatory laws administered by the Department.

The Department is charged with the enforcement of some thirty-nine regulatory laws, chief among which are the meat inspection act, the grain supervision act, the cotton standards act, the packers and stockyards act, the

grain futures act, and the plant quarantine act.—C. W. Warburton, director of extension work, U. S. Department of Agriculture.

## Powers of Trustees of Chamber of Commerce.

The Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts on May 23, 1924, dismissed the suit by Albert K. Tapper and others against the Boston Chamber of Commerce for an injunction to restrain the trustees from canceling one class of memberships.

The charter of the Chamber provides for the issuance of not more than 2,000 individual certificates of membership, the certificates to be of the par value of \$200 each, and bear interest at the rate of 4 per cent; each member being entitled to hold but one certificate, except for temporary purposes. Section 12 provides for another class of members, other than those holding certificates, the number to be fixed by the by-laws. Members of both classes are to be liable for the same dues; but the noncertificate-holding members are to have no interest in the real estate or other property of the corporation, but are to have equal voting powers except in matters affecting the management of the property; they are entitled to all other rights and privileges of certificate-holding members except that they are not allowed the trading privileges and facilities of the corporation.

In April, 1923, notices of a special meeting to be held on May 3, 1923, "for the purpose of determining whether all outstanding certificates of membership shall be canceled, and if so upon what terms and conditions," were sent to the holders of certificates of membership. At the same time similar notices of a special meeting on May 4 were sent to members who were not certificate holders.

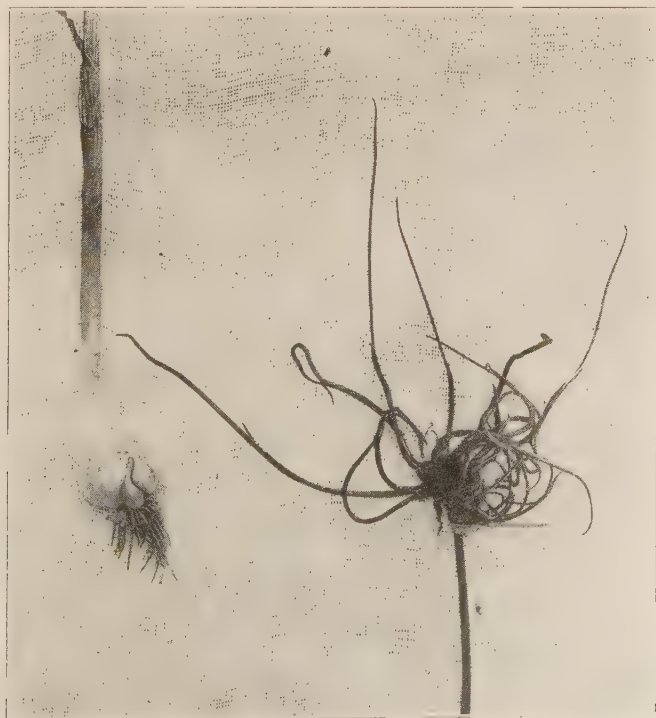
It is agreed that the trustees propose, if not prevented by this suit, to vote all the certificates owned by them, whether by assignment or otherwise, in favor of canceling and retiring all certificates of membership upon the payment from the treasury of the corporation of the sum of \$200 and accrued interest to each holder; it being intended that thereafter there shall be but one form of membership.

The Court said: The agreed facts show that the annual cost to the corporation for the past four years for the maintenance of these facilities has averaged over \$17,000, and that the average number of members using them is not over 350 each year. The power given to the directors under article V, § 4, to "adopt or amend rules and regulations for the government and proper business conduct of the chamber" makes it plain that they may regulate the terms and conditions upon which the trading facilities may be used by members and may fix a reasonable charge therefor. St. Louis v. Western Union Telegraph Co., 149 U. S. 465, 469, 13 Sup. Ct. 990, 37 L. Ed. 810. The payment of such a charge by the users to cover the cost of maintenance, instead of being unjust to any member, would seem to be fair and equitable.

As the right of the trustees to vote the certificates held by them is expressly given by St. 1914, c. 82, and as that right has been affirmed by this court in Tapper v. Boston Chamber of Commerce, supra, that question is settled. Their right to vote such certificates for what they deem to be the general benefit of the corporation is not limited so long as they act honestly and in good faith.—144 N. E. Rep. 89.

## Soy Bean Bread Popular.

LINNEUS, Mo.—Soybean flour recently took this town by storm. The baker was induced to try it in his Friday's baking by the Linn County Soy Bean Growers' Ass'n to correct a deficiency of protein in white bread. At first customers were reluctant to buy the cream colored loaf. The "test of taste" quickly made them eager. On the following day, within 30 minutes after having been removed from the oven, all the soybean bread was sold and customers stood in line for a serving. Analyzing this bread, J. Hall found the protein content doubled, ash increased materially, and fat content more than twice as high as in white bread. The customer paid practically the same price. Since the success of the flour here, 6 other places in the state have started using it.



The Flowering Tops (right), the Bulbs (left), and the Leaves of Wild Garlic.



# Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n Celebrates 10th Anniversary

The Northwestern Grain Dealers Ass'n gathered in the Many Glaciers Hotel, at Glacier Park, Mont., on June 20, for the opening of its 10th annual convention. H. A. Noble's arrangement for special rates at the Many Glaciers Hotel, of which he is general manager, and the special railroad rates effective, helped to increase the number of dealers attending.

Pres. W. G. Kirkpatrick called the meeting to order and on behalf of the ass'n, requested Chas. Quinn, sec'y of the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n to preside. Mr. Quinn accepted.

Mr. Kirkpatrick read the minutes of the previous meeting and they were approved.

Treas. A. J. Maly presented his annual report. Both reports were approved.

John M. Davis, chief, Division of Grain Standards and Marketing, addressed the dealers on "The Grain Dealer and His Laboratory."

T. W. Hall, pres. of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, addressed the dealers on the work of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce and on national conditions affecting this country.

The president appointed the following committees:

Nominating: G. H. Beckwith, St. Ignatius, chairman; J. R. Swift, Lewistown; J. C. Price, Conrad; and A. J. Maly, Great Falls.

Resolutions: J. W. Sherwood, Great Falls, chairman; F. R. Durant, Minneapolis, Minn.; J. H. McLean, Becket; D. W. Hunter, Broadview; and J. E. Patton, Great Falls.

General Com'te on Matters Affecting the Ass'n: T. W. Hall, Minneapolis, Minn., chairman; J. W. Sherwood, Great Falls; W. J. McCabe, Minneapolis, Minn.; W. T. Greely, Great Falls; H. Earl Clack, Havre; and Dan R. Fisher, Seattle, Wash.

The chairmen for all committees announced places of meeting and requested that anyone having any suggestions pertaining to their particular committees kindly submit them to the chairmen.

## FRIDAY AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session was called to order by the president, W. G. Kirkpatrick, at 2:30 P. M., who introduced Charles Quinn of Toledo, O., who gave a most interesting and instructive address on "Legislation—The Legislation That Affects You in a National Way." Mr. Quinn had just returned from Washington, D. C. where he had been in conference with the members of Congress in regard to the McNary-Haugen Bill, and he brought out some very interesting facts in connection with this bill and its defeat.

An address by A. J. Ogaard of the Department of "Extension Agronomist University of Montana," dealt with "Needed Cooperation of the Grain Trade and Extension Work." He also presented maps and charts showing the production of corn in Montana.

Mr. Knisely of the Northwestern Testing Laboratories spoke mainly on wheat, its amount of protein and moisture. Many questions were asked Mr. Knisely and a general discussion followed.

Mr. I. Parker Veazey of the Great Northern Railway, Great Falls, addressed the dealers on "The Alleged Guarantee to Railroads."

A telegram from Mr. Lee Dennis of the Board of Railroad Commissioners announced "On account of important matters developing here the last few days sincerely regret inability to be present at the meeting, as I had arranged. Kindly express my disappointment to the assembly."

A letter from the Board of Railroad Commissioners was turned over to the Resolutions Committee for its attention.

A letter from Strauss & Co., successors to the Northern Grain & Warehouse Co., at

Helena, in regard to "Collection of Mortgages of Grain," was discussed generally and the matter was turned over to the Resolutions Committee.

Frank Durant of Minneapolis explained the late ruling of the Great Northern Railway relative to the railroad site rentals and read a statement from Mr. J. T. Maher of the Great Northern, St. Paul, in regard to elevator and coal shed sites. This brot out discussion by others.

The afternoon session adjourned at 4:50 P. M.

## SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

The third session of the meeting was called to order at 10:00 A. M., June 21st.

An address by Mr. L. M. Betts, of the American Railway Ass'n at Billings on "Northwestern Regional Board," touched on what the railroads mean to the shippers.

Mr. Lee of the N. W. Regional Advisory Board gave a short talk, bringing greetings from the Grain Dealers of North Dakota and touching on the points brought out by Mr. Betts.

A wire from Mr. Loosemore, of Minneapolis, read as follows:

"Accept our congratulations on your splendid meeting. This is one time that the world is anxiously watching the development of your wheat crop. Even though the northwestern states produce the crop that present prospects indicate, we are nearer a domestic basis than for years past, which assures good prices. The nation's eyes are focused on Montana. Tell the boys to ginger up and boost. You are sitting on the top of the world."

Short talks followed from several of the members.

J. H. McLean of Becket spoke on getting the matter of competitive business straightened out.

Mr. McAllister of Kalispell spoke on "Selling Wheat on a Protein Basis."

Mr. Sherwood of Great Falls spoke on "The Relation of the Shipper to the Railroad" and also on "Protein and Moisture Content in Wheat."

Oscar Harlen of Chinook spoke on "Living and Letting Live."

W. J. McCabe of Minneapolis scored the man with a scoop shovel, the fellow who comes in when business is good and leaves when business is poor.

Mr. Devaney of Minneapolis spoke on the "Handling of Grain in Montana," and the friendliness of the Montana people.

J. R. Swift of Lewistown apologized for his lateness.

Mr. Kemp of Missoula said he would rather listen.

P. J. Coleman, Dist. Mgr. of the Regional Advisory Board of Minneapolis, dealt further on the subjects brought out by Mr. Betts and Mr. Lee.

Mr. Durant read report on Resolutions Committee, as follows:

## PLACE OF MEETING FOR 1925.

Your Committee on Resolutions recommend that consideration be given to the selection of some centrally located city as a place for holding the annual meeting of this association, and that the matter be referred to a committee of three (3) to be appointed by the incoming President for investigation; that their selection be the place for holding the meeting in 1925; and at that time submitted to the association for approval or rejection.

## A PERMANENT SECRETARY.

Your Committee on Resolutions strongly recommend that serious consideration be given to the employment by this association of a permanent secretary, for while the present officials have been very diligent we believe that much more good for the trade may be accomplished with the employment of some competent man who can give all of his time to association matters.

All resolutions were adopted.

T. W. Hall, chairman of the General Committee on Matters Affecting the Association reported that at the meeting of this committee they had had a general heart to heart talk and that nothing particular was to be reported to the meeting.

Mr. Beckwith, chairman of the Nominating Committee asked Mr. Kirkpatrick to read the names of persons nominated for the respective offices.

President, Dan W. Hunter, Mgr. Farmers Elevator Co., Broadview; Vice-president, A. F. Strobehn, Supt. Montana Flour Mills Co., Great Falls; Treasurer, A. J. Maly, Mgr. W. C. Mitchell Co., Great Falls.

Director for one term, S. J. Epler, Billings; director for three year term: Geo. H. Beckwith, St. Ignatius; H. C. Keith, D. W. Hunter, O. W. Harlen, Chinook, and J. C. Templeton.

The report was accepted and all nominees elected.

The executive committee nominated is composed of E. M. Spencer, A. J. Maly, A. J. Strobehn.

The new president appointed the following to select the place for the next meeting: Mr. Sherwood, Mr. Patton, Mr. Greely.

The matter of engaging a secretary was discussed and a general discussion followed. Mr. Hall recommended that a secretary be employed. Mr. Kirkpatrick recommended that Mr. Dell would be a good man to fill this position but Mr. Dell declined.

The meeting adjourned sine die.

All members guilty of or interested in smuggling grain over the Canadian border were asked to remain after the meeting and see the Customs Officer, Mr. Salter. Frank R. Durant suggested that they meet in the Convention Hall.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Information received by the State Department says that field mice have practically devastated the Russian wheat crop for this year and have been aided by both drought and rain. With Russian competition thus eliminated American wheat should be due for a rise. Russia has a peculiar way of exporting wheat and rye when its people are starving.

## Unreliability of Government Statistics.

Apparent discrepancies between the export figures of the United States and the import figures of the receiving countries results from different systems of checking used by the different nations.

For many years statistics of the United Kingdom have shown imports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States greatly in excess of the American records on the exports of these commodities to the United Kingdom. British import statistics on these products from Canada have been uniformly lower than those given in Canadian export statistics.

These inconsistencies in official figures can be traced to the diversion to continental European ports of shipments consigned to British ports and to the fact that British import statistics class imports as from the country of shipment and not from the country of origin. In some years almost half of the wheat consigned to Britain is diverted to other ports. The British method of classification causes Canadian wheat shipped from American ports to be classed as United States wheat. The possibilities of discrepancy are exceedingly large in the latter case when we realize that 11,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat were shipped in transit thru United States ports during the year ending June 30, 1923.

Figures are further thrown out of balance by the movement of large quantities of United States wheat and flour, consigned to Europe, thru Montreal during the summer months. Very little of the United States wheat entering Canada is classed as imports by that country. Most of it goes over seas and is treated as shipped in transit by Canadian authorities.



## A "Quality" Feed Manufacturing Plant.

Poultrymen as a class are exacting in their demands that feed must have an attractive appearance and be productive of the desired results during the various stages of growth or egg production. To meet the requirements of this critical clientele the manufacturer of the feed must discriminate in the choice of his raw materials and use much special machinery in grinding, separating and mixing the ingredients. To do all this with economy of labor and power is a problem which seems to have been solved by the Hales & Hunter Co., in its extensive plant at Riverdale, Ill., a suburb of Chicago, which is shown in the engraving on the outside front cover page of this number. To give service to the retail dealer in feeds the manufacturer finds it advisable to handle in addition to his own products, whole grains, gluten feed, oil meal, bran, alfalfa meal, sunflowerseed, ground bone, tankage and dried buttermilk. To handle these commodities the Hales & Hunter plant has a great number of storage bins and an elaborate system of conveying machinery to sack, weigh and load out with the minimum of labor.

Much of the equipment is required to produce the company's own special brands of Red Comb poultry feed and a dozen kinds of horse, stock and dairy feed. The poultry feeds, which are a specialty with the company, are packed in bags of 100, 50, 25, 10, 8½ and 5 lbs. each, and as there are ten kinds of Red Comb poultry feed alone, the weighing and packing would involve heavy expense for labor. At this plant, however, the mechanical handling has been so perfected that only 40 men are employed.

Located on the Indiana Harbor Belt Line at the head of the Blue Island Yards the plant is well supplied with transportation and can store 300 cars on its own rails. It is a through house, the cars going in one end and out of the other. Besides the switching locomotive cars are shifted by 6 power car pullers. The excellence of the transportation facilities arises from the fact the elevator was first operated by the New York Central Railroad Co. The 1,000,000-bu. storage annex was then built and a drier building erected. The Hales & Hunter Co. then bought the elevator of the railroad company and five years ago built the feed mill between the working house and the storage tanks, and this spring has just completed and put into operation adjoining one end of the feed mill a rolled oats mill of 400 to 500 barrels daily capacity.

The working house is 105x50 feet, the mill is 60x135, 12 stories high, with a 3-story cupola. The grain tanks are in three rows of 5, 30 ft. in diameter, with walls 14 inches thick. Temperature of grain in the bins is ascertainable by the Zeleny Electric Thermometer System.

The three Ellis Driers are housed in a brick building in line with the working house and have a capacity of 40,000 bus. in 12 hours.

Steam power was used until a year ago, when current from the Northern Illinois Public Utilities Co. was run into the power house and transformed to 110, 220 and 440 volts for the individual electric motor drives with which the house was originally equipped, the steam engine in the power house at that time driving a large electric generator. Even now the plant runs on its own power four months of the year, the commercial current being cut off at 4 p. m., when the city lighting load is approaching its peak. Coal for the steam boilers is dumped from hopper cars and conveyed either to stock pile or into two large steel bins over the boiler, into which the stoking is mechanical. Instruments in the superintendent's office and in the power house show how much power is being consumed. A telephone system reaches all parts of the plant.

Dust is collected by cyclones and by stocking collectors. The dust goes into bins and is loaded out in bulk or bags and sold on the

floor of the Board of Trade, no dust being mixed with any of the feeds produced. The plant has Chicago city water and automatic electric fire pumps, giving the lowest rate of insurance.

THE WORKING HOUSE has 7 legs and six sinks to unload grain from cars, each leg having a capacity to elevate the contents of a car in 10 minutes. The elevated grain is discharged into a mass of garners, the 60 pockets holding 6,000 to 10,000 bus. each, all connected by screw conveyors. A second lot of garners is situated below the level of the conveyor belts running to the storage annex, so there are two work floors. Below the first set of garners are 6 or 7 large Invincible Separators, next come the 5 Carter-Mayhew Disc Separators, a couple of clippers for separating barley and 5 barley reels, and three McDaniel Separators for taking black oats out of wheat. Next below comes another set of garners, and then the floor on which is done the mixing, sacking and blending. Here are the beams of three track scales and 7 Howe Hopper Scales. The outer track of the working house is for loading; the four tracks on the inside serve the mill and warehouse.

The gallery to the annex contains three 36-inch rubber conveyor belts, all conveyor belts running 800 ft. per minute, while the speed of the leg belts, of which there are three also in the mill, is 600 ft. per minute.

THE FEED MILL on its 11th and 12th floors has the elevator heads, garners; and on the 10th floor four Invincible Ironclad Receiving Separators, one for each kind of grain, an Invincible Clipper, McDaniel Separator, one Carter-Mayhew apron machine and the Howe Scales. The 9th is a distributing floor containing screw conveyors. On the 8th and extending up into part of the 9th floor is a mass of tanks containing material to feed the machines. On the 7th floor are four pairs of rolls for cracking corn, oats crusher, barley crusher, 14 Robinson 24 and 30-inch Attrition Mills, all interchangeable, one hammer mill, one stand of rolls for steel cutting wheat, a stand of rolls for crushing milo, two stands for corn flour and the necessary reels.

On the 6th floor of the mill are an Invincible Corn Polisher, Invincible Corn Separator, all specially constructed and iron clad; a large plansifter for cracked corn to take out the fine stuff. On the 5th floor is all the conveying machinery for soft feeds, a 16-inch screw conveyor going into the first floor of the warehouse.

The 4th floor of the mill contains meal bins for soft feeds, all specially constructed and lined with maple wood to keep the material from sweating. The 3d floor contains mixing and blending devices, 9 hard feed and 5 soft feed units of Hales & Hunter's own design. All sacking from each unit is by a Howe Automatic Scale.

The 2d floor of the mill contains conveying machinery for handling sacks, a Richardson Sacking Machine and a new style Ellis Molasses Heater. After going thru the Savage Mill the molasses feed is put thru a 25-ft. revolving cooler, so the feed is cool when put into bags. Both soft and molasses feeds are packed on this floor. Spiral chutes on this floor load six freight cars at one setting.

The first story is for receiving. In the warehouse are 4 portable sack piling machines. The system of conveying machinery is most elaborate, no hand labor being employed. Two manlifts give access to the different floors. The mill and the working house each have an electric freight elevator.

THE OATMEAL MILL just completed is 9 stories high, with concrete floors and brick side walls. The first and second floors are part of the warehouse, the third is for packing and the fourth contains bins for finished products, elevator boots, line shafting and the bases of the hulling stones.

The 5th floor of the oatmeal mill contains

one No. 108 Invincible Milling Separator, 6 emery composition 48-inch hulling stones, one 24-inch Unique Attrition Mill, and a grinder. The 6th floor contains 5 table machines and two double 36-inch Invincible Oat Flake Aspirators and the necessary grading reels on oats. The 7th floor contains one No. 3 Invincible Receiving Separator, 6 reel cockle Invincible Machines, 3 Invincible Oat Groat Milling Separators, one Ellis Cooler, a pair of 15x30 flaking rolls and Invincible Groat Steamer.

The 8th floor of the oat mill contains a 5,000-bu. bin for feeding the head of the mill, additional grading reels, a 6-pan drier for drying oats before milling, three Invincible Stub Oats Graders, two double and one single Invincible Disc Aspirators, one oat groat milling separator, and storage tanks for finished groats. The top or 9th floor contains one No. 6 and one No. 4 Invincible Oats Clippers, three dusting reels, one Invincible Oat Groat Polisher and two Invincible Electromagnetic Separators. The dust collectors on the 9th floor are all of the cyclone type built by the National Blowpipe & Copper Works. The oatmeal mill was planned by Frank H. Morley, Jr. No oat hulls produced in this plant are used by the Hales & Hunter Co. in its feeds.

The company has a system of cost accounting whereby every item of expense can be charged up to the product, so that when any expense is too heavy it can be watched and reduced. The system is kept close up to date, and Clarence S. Woolman, general manager of the feed department, finds it of great value in keeping posted on the changes in manufacturing costs.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton is a commodity not covered by the state anti-bucketing law, declared Justice Wagner in the state court when he refused Atty General Sherman an injunction to restrain the defunct Scott, Norris & Co. from selling cotton futures or otherwise doing business in the state. Authorities seem to believe the decision of Justice Wagner will effectually retard the att'y general's campaign to clean up a long list of alleged cotton bucketeering brokers, under the Martin act.

## New South Carolina Feedstuffs Law.

BY A. G. KEENEY.

Under the South Carolina feedstuffs law manufacturers are required to register all commercial feedstuffs, offered or exposed for sale, annually on Jan. 1. Blanks are furnished by the commissioner of agriculture, commerce and industries before the first day of each year on request.

Feedstuff stamps are sold at the rate of 25 cents per ton and are kept in denominations of 25, 50, 75 and 100 lbs. Registration must show the minimum percentage of crude protein and fat, the maximum percentage of crude fiber, and the percentage of carbohydrates, together with all ingredients composing the feed. Weight of bags or packages in which feed is marketed must also be shown, and all commercial feedstuffs must be marketed in standard weight bags of 25, 50, 75, 100, 125, 175 or 200 lbs.

All commercial feedstuffs must have printed on bags or packages the weight of bag or package; the name, brand or trade-mark under which the article is sold; the name and address of the manufacturer; the name of each and every ingredient; and a guaranteed analysis conforming to the registration showing the percentage of the various ingredients.

The requisite number of South Carolina feedstuff tax stamps must be attached to cover the weight of each bag or package, before the goods can be placed on the market. Where standards are established the feed must meet these standards. Where no standards are established the manufacturer may make his own guarantee but is required to live up to it.



## Feedstuffs

AURORA, IND.—The Tilton & Smiley feed business has been purchased by Geo. Niemeyer & Sons.

NAPLES, N. Y.—J. R. Fenton's Ontario Flour & Feed Mill burned June 13, causing a loss estimated at \$40,000.

OWENSBORO, KY.—The Rapier Sugar Feed Co. recently installed a 24-inch Bauer Motor-driven Attrition Mill.

CHICAGO, ILL.—S. T. Edwards & Co. are sending their friends a beautifully embossed letter case of genuine cowhide.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Victor Speas, a wholesale grocer, has become owner of the Kornfalfa Feed Milling Co. thru foreclosure of a first mortgage note.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Geo. T. Williams, prominent in the hay trade of New York and Brooklyn for many years, died on June 10, following a brief illness.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—A conflagration recently destroyed a barn containing 200 tons of horse fodder, worth \$6,000, belonging to the Western Hay & Grain Co.

DALLAS, TEX.—A new frame feed mixing plant is being constructed for the W. J. Lawther Mills by Jones-Hettelsater Construction Co., of Kansas City.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—The executive com'te of the Eastern States Farmers' Exchange has awarded its 1924 milling contract for pool feeds to the American Milling Co., of Peoria, Ill.

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Federal Judge Rosa fined the Superior Feed Co. \$100 on June 23, on a charge of selling grain that was not up to the United States standard. The firm pleaded guilty.

COQUILLE, ORE.—C. C. Farr and Cecil Elwood have incorporated and are now known as Farr & Elwood, with Mr. Elwood as pres. and Mr. Farr as manager, of the feed and building material business.

COLUMBUS, GA.—The City Mills Co. has filed trade mark No. 195,048 for wheat shorts, wheat bran, fancy feed, and chicken feed. It consists of the word "Cimco," in black type, the letters comprising a slight arch.

SISTER SUE, the persistent pusher of Queen of Dixie Poultry Feeds, wisely writes, "Be a booster, like my rooster, always crowin' loud and long: Keep a yellin' what you're sellin', put some pepper in your song."

THE AUCTION sales next week of the property of the American Homing Co. at Davenport, Decatur and Indianapolis are quite sure to result in somebody's grabbing a real bargain and putting these idle properties to work.

MORRISON, ILL.—The Ka-Ko Co. has been incorporated by J. B. Markey, A. W. Kornhaus, J. H. Kennedy, A. W. Badger, and Lureno M. Kennedy with a capital stock of \$15,000, to manufacture and deal in flour, meal, and cereal products.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Frank J. Delaney, operator of a grain concern for a number of years, has added a feed department, putting it in charge of J. M. Whiteside. Screenings, corn, salvage grain and various other feed products will be handled.

### Feed Movement in June.

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during May, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Baltimore, tons.....	740	1,292	.....	.....
Chicago, tons.....	10,034	8,820	39,686	42,470
Kansas City, tons.....	3,460	3,100	2,160	18,640
Milwaukee, tons.....	5,240	520	23,006	17,731
Peoria, tons.....	16,900	17,040	19,804	17,536
St. Louis, sks.....	73,410	62,810	95,920	96,080

KINSLEY, KAN.—A partnership has been formed between F. Milloway and C. Burke for the purpose of establishing a feed and coal business in this city. Land has been rented and construction of the buildings will begin immediately after harvest.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Fred H. Volle, in the flour and feed business for 33 years, died at 4:20 p. m. June 21, at the age of 58. He is survived by his widow, Mrs. Anna Volle, 3 sons, Fred J., Wilbur, and George Volle, 1 brother, 2 sisters, and 2 grandchildren.

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The Thos. Southard Poultry Supply Co. registered trade mark No. 167,335 on July 24, 1922, to be descriptive of poultry foods. "Start to Finish" is printed in black type, the word "to" being in lowercase letters, while the other words are composed of capitals.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—The Minneapolis office of the Newsome Feed Co., which has headquarters in Pittsburgh, Pa., has changed its name to the Reliance Feed Co. This was done to avoid confusion which came thru sending telegrams, intended for the Minneapolis office, to Pittsburgh.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo.—The St. Joseph Milling Co. has been incorporated for \$160,000 to manufacture and deal in flour, feed, cereals, poultry and live stock. The incorporators are Jacob Ungerman, Mayer Ungerman, Harry Ungerman, Joseph J. Dukes, and Daniel P. Moore.—P. J. P.

AMES, IA.—Stockholders have changed the name of the Ontario Grain & Coal Co. to the Ames Reliable Products Co. Under the new name the firm will manufacture hog mineral food mixtures and worm expeller, a stock food, and cattle mineral food. Headquarters will be in Ames instead of Ontario.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Trade mark No. 194,635 has been registered by the Washburn Crosby Co. to represent stock and poultry feed. It consists of a circle of black. Within this is a 5-pointed star of white, the tips of which just touch the outer edge of the circle, "North Star," in heavy, black type, is superimposed on the white of the star.

A QUARANTINE against shipping alfalfa hay from certain western districts into Minnesota, has been announced by officials of the Minnesota State Department of Agriculture and A. G. Ruggles, state entomologist, due to the infestation of the alfalfa weevil in Utah and Wyoming, and sections of Idaho, Colorado, California and Oregon.

CHICAGO, ILL.—An oil fire did \$10,000 worth of damage to a 4-story building, part of the plant of Hirst & Begley, linseed oil manufacturers, in the basement of which it started. Most of the total damage of \$30,000 was due to oil wasted by fire and water. Insurance covered the loss. The firm will repair the damage to the building.

DERBY, VT.—W. A. Kelly Son Co., Inc., has filed an affidavit of a proposed issue of capital stock amounting to \$5,000 in 50 shares valued at \$100 apiece. The issue is for the machinery and personal property used in the feeding business and grist mill, until recently conducted by W. A. Kelley. It is certified that \$5,000 of the capital stock is already paid in.

HENDERSON, KY.—A branch plant of the Federal Cereal Mills is being built here. The 50x150 ft., 2-story plant will draw steam power from the Nicholson mine, near which it is located. J. L. Nicholson expects it will be in operation within 3 months, manufacturing whole wheat flour, dairy and chicken feed, and several varieties of breakfast food.

BONNERS FERRY, IDA.—A 3-story, 36 x 136 ft. bonded warehouse is being built by R. E. Clapp at a cost of approximately \$3,500. About \$1,500 worth of machinery will be installed and the building will be completed around July 15. Mr. Clapp has been running a feed mill. He

will move his milling machinery into the warehouse, which will have storage room for 35,000 bushels of sacked grain.

LORAIN, O.—Disaster overtook the Mills Feed & Seed Co.'s store on Broadway during the tornado which hit here June 28. P. W. Mills, proprietor, left his wife in the store for a few minutes while he went out to the warehouse. When he returned his store was in ruins. For 36 hours he toiled over the wreckage searching for his wife. Finally she was found. He fell unconscious across her dead body.

"RECENT DISCOVERIES in Livestock Feeding," by F. B. Morrison, is a bulletin containing his delightful evening address at Missouri Farmers' Week, Jan. 16, 1924. It is written in an interesting, attention-holding style and is packed full of meaty information on how to produce good stock at lower costs. It covers practically every factor concerned with stock feeding and is profitable reading for anyone interested in stock feeds and feeding.

CHAPPELL, NEB.—Stockholders of the Farmers Elevator Co., at their recent annual meeting, re-elected J. R. Morrison and F. E. Smith as directors for the ensuing year. H. C. Peterson was re-elected sec'y. The milling of flour at the elevator will be discontinued and the mill will be converted into a feed grinding establishment, this enterprise, in the minds of the stockholders, seeming to hold greater profit. The condition of the firm, according to the report of the auditor, is more encouraging than at the last meeting of stockholders.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.—Charles Nichols, an employee of the Fall Creek Milling Co., was seriously injured when a massive, high-speed attrition feed-grinding mill flew to pieces, wrecking the interior of the mill. Other machines in the vicinity of the attrition mill were wrecked or badly damaged by flying parts. A huge piece of the mill tore a hole in the floor when it fell within two feet of where Nichols had been standing and plunged to the basement. Nichols' body was peppered with flying bits of metal and a small bone in his right leg was broken, when the force of the concussion lifted and threw him 10 feet. He was taken to the Methodist Hospital.

FOR THE FIRST time in our history the exports of flour from Canada exceed exports from the United States. This indicates an increased production of millfeed by Canadian mills. There is not, however, any increase in the consumption of millfeed in Canada and Canadian millers will continue to look to the United States for a market for this feed. Under the present low tariff duty on feed the importation of Canadian feed has greatly increased and will doubtless continue to increase, as a result of pressure to find an outlet. Millers in the United States should take cognizance of these facts in anticipating the price of feed when figuring their costs. The action of the feed market during the last two months should indicate to millers that they should "play safe" as to feed prices. Don't be too optimistic and consider carefully the matter of Canadian feed, which is a factor which was not important on previous crops.—A. P. Husband, sec'y Millers National Federation.

### Louisiana Makes Feed Ruling.

At present there are many low grade feeds of very little value being placed on the market in Louisiana, and this is to advise that after August 31, 1924, we shall not accept for registration a dairy feed that contains less than 15 per cent protein and 3 per cent fat, nor a mixed feed of any kind that contains less than 9 per cent protein and 2 per cent fat.

We are sending out the ruling at this time to give all interested parties ample time to prepare themselves, and desire to ask the fullest co-operation from all manufacturers, dealers, etc.—Harry D. Wilson, commissioner of agriculture of Louisiana.



## Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants Meet.

Over 200 delegates were on hand at the Ten Eyck hotel on the morning of June 21, to attend the first session of the 8th annual convention of the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, held in Albany, N. Y.

Pres. Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y., presided.

Peter G. Ten Eyck, pres. of the Albany Chamber of Commerce, warmly welcomed the merchants to Albany.

Reeve Harden, Hamburg, N. J., ex-pres. of the organization, responded.

Sec'y Frank Jones, Bullville, N. Y., read his annual report from which we take the following:

### SECRETARY'S REPORT.

While a number of resignations have been received during the past year, a goodly number of both active and associate members have been taken in.

As usual in an organization of this kind, financial difficulties are frequently encountered. We have taken steps to equalize our income and outgo with moderate success.

In attending a number of local feed meetings, most of the members of which are affiliated with the Eastern Federation, I have come in contact with varied conditions which have proven useful to me in my present capacity.

During the past year my office has been a clearing house in the settlement of quite a number of differences between members and others, and quite a number of claims representing a financial consideration are in the process of settlement.

The number of violations of our rules has decreased. More of the dealers are taking precautions against the purchase of unlicensed feeds.

The ass'n has proven of some consequence in feed dealing. Out of the 21 dealers implicated in the Motts feeding tankage case, only 2 paid penalties and both of those paid before the matter was brot to the attention of your sec'y's office. Some cases, of course, must necessarily be settled in a court of law. But a large majority of the cases can be settled just as efficiently and more quickly and cheaply by arbitration.

F. T. Benjamin, treas., Canastota, N. Y., gave his treas.'s report of the organization's finances.

Pres. Van Derzee spoke briefly, saying in part:

### FAIR DEALING NECESSARY.

I have found my experience in being your pres. a most valuable teacher, and, I hope, have profited by it.

Among the things I have learned is that if the feed industry is to advance, the men engaged in handling feeds must give each other co-operation, not only morally, but financially.

The majority of you are fair as regards your business relationships, but there are some who seem to have missed their calling. Every one of us needs to play the game squarely and honestly and cheerfully if our organization is to carry the influence we want it to.

It is the duty of the present day feed dealer to be the friend of the farmer, giving him not only a dollar's worth of feed for every dollar received but a few extra ounces of service. That is one way of retaining the friendship of the farmer in spite of the advice of the soap-box, mix-anything, cheap ration, so-called college professors.

James A. Sturges, Easthampton, Mass., read a paper on the "Prophylactic Treatment of Co-operative Buying." This is given in some detail elsewhere in this number.

Dr. W. H. Strowd, chief chemist of the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, spoke on the "Open Formula for Mixed Feeds." In part he said:

### OPEN FORMULA FOR MIXED FEEDS.

Farmers patronize the manufacturing and distributing feed agencies from which they can secure the best service. Dealers and manufacturers who advance any other reason for their existence are left to struggle along. Service takes into consideration the grade and quality as well as quantity of the elements that go to make up feed. Particularly is this true of protein. It is absolutely necessary that sufficient protein of good quality be included in stock food.

Under certain conditions the open formula would be desirable. Unfortunately, however, such conditions do not exist, and the system does more harm than good. Among my objections to the open formula are:

The variation in the composition of feeding stuffs makes a set ingredient formula incompatible with a set protein, fat, and carbohydrate guaranty.

Most authorities advocate, not a single combination of feeds to supplement a certain type of roughage, but substitutions in the ration to

meet varying market conditions. This has been recognized by the advocates of the open formula, who make allowances for the substitution of emergency rations.

This objection as well as the variation in feeding stuffs might be overcome, provided a reasonable latitude were given. However, the main objection cannot be overcome at the present time and that is, that there is no method for checking manufacturers' statements. This means that the honest manufacturer will be put at a disadvantage and have to meet the competition of unscrupulous manufacturers who make misstatements as to the composition of their feeds.

I realize that the present feed stuffs laws are limited but feed control officials are continually at work trying to improve methods and perfect definitions and standards which will protect the consumer. All men charged with the enforcement of the laws are anxious to receive constructive criticism from experiment station workers, manufacturers, dealers, and practical farmers.

After carefully considering the open formula, feed control officials, the country over, have voted overwhelmingly against it. Better to continue with the time tried methods that are being continually improved.

Dr. Cavanaugh, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., said:

### FEED RETAILERS MUST INSTRUCT CUSTOMERS.

As a chemist I am rather loathe to admit that chemists have not progressed very far into the penetralia of feeding facts. Nevertheless, we have arrived where we are by feed, fertilizer, and insecticide control.

Manufacturers are generally honest. Few can have a greater interest in serving the public and in seeing to the production of quality goods. Feed manufacturers have a large investment and its safety depends upon the quality of their production and the excellence of their service.

Studying agricultural problems and processes enables us to anticipate manufacturers' mistakes and prevent them before his goods get on the market.

Too many people buy feed from the printed formula and were it not for the standards set by law many abuses would be committed, and much profit would be taken without a proper return.

The chemist and his laboratory is not the only factor in producing formulas for good feed. It is advisable for the manufacturer to supplement the work of the chemist with experiments. One feed manufacturer I know of has a menagerie of white rats and employs two college trained men to look after them. Feed is tried out on these rats and, if found to be good, is tried on cattle. This manufacturer is blazing the trail to greater knowledge and more efficient feeding.

It is well to keep an open mind to new developments and to be cordial to new experiments of proven value. The retail dealer must be not only a salesman, but a man who understands animal nutrition—a man who can instruct his customers in the science of feeding.

### Service Merchandising.

G. F. McMillen, St. Louis, Mo., spoke on "Service Merchandising." An outstanding factor in his speech was:

When the dealer wears his service clothes instead of his sales clothes, and keeps a few cows, which he experimentally feeds so as to increase his knowledge of his business, he is headed in a profitable direction. The study and mastery of animal nutrition should be the goal of the dealer. By such means does he gain and hold the dairymen's confidence.

William Lucas, sec'y of the Eastern Millwork Cost Bureau, New York, spoke on "Cost Accounting."

Cost accounting will make better business men of every member of your industry. Five years ago the planing mill interests found themselves on the verge of ruin because of unwarranted business practices. Cost accounting has stabilized that industry.

I have personally scrutinized several cost reports covering feed businesses, and I have yet to see one I think is returning a fair profit on the investment. A careful and systematic knowledge of costs is necessary to insure a fair return on investments.

In the open discussion, E. M. Kipp, delegate from Delhi, N. Y., said, regarding excessive freight rates and high labor costs, which he declared have ruined more farmers and closed more banks in the middle west than all other contributing factors combined:

We feed dealers are affected by the freight rates and labor costs to some extent, of course. The price of wheat feeds in 1910 was \$28.75 a ton in Albany. The price has remained practically unchanged. The freight rates, however, have more than doubled, amounting to an extra charge of about \$3.70 per ton.

Costs of labor, meantime, have risen proportionately. Both the added labor costs and

the extra freight rates are taken directly from the pockets of the farmers, the distributors not being able to further boost retail and wholesale prices.

Farmers, having these items deducted from what they really should be getting for their product, are backed up against the wall, and are forced to draw their savings from banks.

The farmers, grabbing hold of the bankers in an effort to avert their own fall, drag these bankers down with them. Banks without money in their vaults cannot remain open. Farmers cannot run farms without money.

An amendment to the constitution and by-laws of the Federation was made by a majority vote. Henceforth membership dues in the organization will be \$20 annually instead of \$10.

The following officials were re-elected: Pres. W. S. Van Derzee, Albany, N. Y.; Vice-Pres. S. E. Petit, Huntington, N. Y.; Treas. F. T. Benjamin, Canastota, N. Y.; Sec'y F. C. Jones, Bullville, N. Y.; Directors: F. A. Wychoff, East Stroudsburg, Pa.; F. T. P. Gaines, Sherrburne, N. Y.; and A. J. Thompson, Wycombe, Pa.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Screenings Make Good Livestock Feed.

As a feed for livestock, screenings can be turned to a source of profit. This by-product of farming now constitutes a tremendous waste by the American grain farmer.

In 1923 alone 11,650,000 bushels of screenings were produced, threshed, hauled from the farms and given away in the four principal spring-wheat States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota and Montana. Farmers in those states paid \$675,000 for the threshing of their screenings or dockage; and paid \$800,000 to the railroads for hauling it to terminal markets. They paid this total of \$1,475,000 to get rid of millions of dollars' worth of good feed.

In 1922 approximately 96% of the spring-wheat farmers planted from 1,000 to half a million weed seeds per acre with their wheat, a penalty in labor, feeding value and production and grade of the wheat raised, for failure to run the grain thru a cleaner.

Screenings consist principally of weed seeds, cracked and shrunken kernels of grain, chaff, broken stems and straws, and other foreign material. Often they constitute 10% to 20% of the grain as it comes from the thresher. This by-product is nearly equal to oats in composition. Heavy screenings, from which chaffy material has been removed, are nearly equal to corn, wheat or barley in feeding value. Wheat screenings wasted in the spring-wheat states last year could have been fed to more than 3,500,000 lambs and would have returned to the farmers, by way of increased weight of the lambs, over \$8,500,000, declares the United States Department of Agriculture.

Screenings can be separated out of wheat and rye at the time of threshing or at the farm granaries for 2 to 3 cents a bushel. This raises the grade of the grain, making it bring a higher price, and results in cleaner seed wheat which results in higher yields per acre.

Grinding the screenings will prevent weed seeds from passing thru an animal's body and returning to the soil capable of germinating. Swine seem to prefer the by-product cooked, in which case grinding is unnecessary as the cooking will kill the ability of the seeds to germinate.

The small, hard-coated seeds are hard to grind. Recleaning the screenings over a screen with 1/14-inch perforations will separate them and the recleaned screenings can be readily ground.

Livestock dislike the black seeds, of which large numbers are often found in the by-product. They consist mainly of the seeds of several members of the mustard family, and should be removed if the screenings are to prove palatable to the stock.

Good wheat screenings with clover or alfalfa hay are worth as much as good wheat for feeding sheep.

Two parts of heavy screenings, mixed with



one part of corn, is an excellent feed for hogs.

A good grade of re-cleaned screenings with good quality legume hay, or with silage and some protein meal makes excellent cattle feed.

Poultry will eat the screenings if fed in the scratch mixture or with the egg mash.

### Feedstuffs Free from Iron.

BY ARTHUR FREDERICKS.

The manufacturer or merchant who strives to do business in the old way, without the assistance of science, finds it increasingly difficult to make a profit or to stay in business.

Foods for live stock are now prepared and blended scientifically. The farmers' requirements are more rigid. Laws and regulations governing the manufacturing and labeling of feeds has forced makers to adopt scientific methods of milling, mixing and marketing.

The feed manufacturer who attempts to grind various products without a magnetic separator is struggling under self-imposed difficulties. He is not only placing his trade in jeopardy, but is endangering the interests of his dealers as well. Further, he is laying himself open to financial loss through litigation and the settlement of claims for damages.

The magnetic separator would safeguard him and his customers. The magnetic separator is no longer a desirable luxury or a worth while refinement. It is a necessity, for its use protects maker, dealer and consumer. It protects the live stock, the equipment, the quality of the feedstuff, the reputation of the merchant and the good will of the customer.

The magnetic separator eliminates iron once and for all. It affords 100% protection under all conditions.

Iron often wrecks mill machinery, starts fires and kills livestock. The only way to prevent all this damage and trouble is to remove the iron. The one way to insure the removal of every trace of iron from the largest pieces to the most minute particles is to use a high intensity magnetic separator.

The dealer reduces his cost of doing business from the time he puts in his magnetic separator. Many disastrous fires have been caused by iron getting into a grinder, a crush-

er or a cutter. A magnetic separator would have kept it out. Some grain dust explosions would never have occurred if a magnetic separator had been used.

Feed that is guaranteed "free from iron" is a more desirable feed. It is worth more and can be sold for more. Iron has always proved a very costly impurity and farmers are learning to insist that their feed be iron free. Many feed makers who have installed magnetic separators advertise the fact and guarantee that their feed is iron free. They give their feed a name and are soon able to demand a higher price for it because it is free from iron. With a better reputation goes much more than a higher price and a bigger margin of profit. Confidence and repeat orders follow along. It is the small pieces of iron, too small to be seen readily, that kill the livestock. The magnetic separator removes the largest as well as the smallest pieces.

Some feed manufacturers publish literature describing their plants. They take their customers into their confidence. They show their facilities and the precautions taken for maintaining purity and uniformity and describe the modern methods that make it possible. It is propaganda, but it is good salesmanship, for the more the dealer knows about the mill whose products he handles and its facilities for meeting his needs, the more confidence he will have in them and the harder he will push their sale.

Another way the wide-awake manufacturer cashes in on his modern equipment is by co-operating with the insurance companies. For example, the livestock insurance interests are continually sending out warnings against metal in feeds. The Department of Agriculture warns against grain dust explosions due to sparks, etc. The feed maker and dealer whose plant and customers are protected by a magnetic separator can serve himself and his clients by repeating these warnings.

Frequent deaths of live stock are no longer accepted as inevitable. The cause is sought and quickly found. Many of the mysterious deaths are known to be due to tacks and nails, staples and similar pieces of iron. Farmers have learned to watch their feeds and where loss results they are ready to blame the feed.

The court records furnish verdicts where the feed dealer has been held responsible for death and loss of livestock because he had not made adequate provision to prevent it. There is no longer the slightest excuse for iron since the advent of the high intensity magnetic separator. The farmers know this and place the responsibility upon the feed dealer.

It is fortunate that the magnetic separator can be installed so easily, because the day is coming when no grain or feed merchant will attempt to get along without one. Public opinion as well as his own self-interest will demand that one of these simple and dependable little separators be put in. Once installed they remain in service 10 years and longer without trouble. There is nothing to become deranged or need repair. It costs from .01c to .02c per 1000 bushels of feed to operate, a cost so small as to be insignificant when balanced against all the advantages. Compact, small and silent, once it is, put in it can be forgotten. But it never fails to give 100% protection against iron, the worst enemy against which the feed maker and merchant has to contend.

The modern feed manufacturer looks upon his magnetic separator as a silent salesman as well as insurance against trouble. It insures security for his own plant and products and for customers' livestock.

### Canada's Millers Want Export Duty.

American millers are able to compete unfairly with Canadian millers, by importing Canadian wheat in bond, asserts the Canadian Millers Ass'n in urging the Ottawa Government to impose an export duty upon Canadian wheat used by American millers, in manufacturing flour for export.

Buffalo millers are able to secure lower lake rates on the grain, and have a further advantage in lower ocean rates on flour, over the Canadian miller, is the contention of the complaint.

Thru her advantages America is enabled to invade foreign markets which have been built up by the reputation of Canadian wheat flour.

WICHITA, KAN.—Wheat harvesting began in southern Kansas on June 18. Farmers around Wichita and Clearwater found the crop was in good condition for cutting.



Spikes, Nails, Screws, Wire Bag Clips, Tacks, Car Seals and Other "Tramp" Iron Drawn Out of Feed by Electromagnetic Separators.



# Grain Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths, casualties and failures; new elevators, new flour mills, improvements, fires and accidents are welcome. Let us hear from you.

## CALIFORNIA

Monrovia, Cal.—The plant of the Glesby Bros. Grain & Milling Co. will be enlarged and a one-story concrete building will be erected.

Modesto, Cal.—J. E. Kirkman and Carl J. Stanley have opened an office here and will conduct a general grain, hay, bean, poultry and stock feed business.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The annual meeting of the Grain Exchange was held July 1. A pres. and seven new directors were elected for the coming year, also a vice pres. and sec'y-treas.

Murrietta, Cal.—The Murrietta Valley Elvtr. Co. will build an addition to the plant here for the purpose of double cleaning alfalfa seed. The addition will be built at a cost \$3,000. A. K. Small is mgr. of the elvtr.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The Grain Exchange elected the following for the ensuing year at the annual meeting held July 1: O. H. Blasingham, pres.; directors, Louis Prenot, O. H. Morgan, J. H. Taylor, J. C. Hodge, D. L. Smith, Joseph Gray; arbitrators, G. W. Howard, W. B. Waterman, D. M. Thomson, W. M. Wilber and Louis Prenot; H. Morgan, vice-pres.; and Louis Prenot, treas.; M. D. Thiebaud, not a member, was re-elected sec'y.

## CANADA

Irma, Alta.—The elvtr. of the Northern Grain Co. burned June 30 together with 15,000 bus. of grain. It is expected that the elvtr. will be rebuilt before the fall crop.

Vancouver, B. C.—The James Stewart Grain Co. of Winnipeg, recently opened an office here with power to buy and sell grain. Other grain agencies here have been acting on orders from head offices in other cities.

Montreal, Que.—T. H. Reeves, who has been with Jas. Carruthers & Co. for over 30 years, is opening an office here under the name of the Reeves Grain Co. Mr. Reeves is taking over the shipping end of the business.

Mervin, Sask.—The 50,000-bu. capacity elvtr. and annex of the British-American Elvtr. Co., Ltd., burned June 13, together with 20,000 bus. of grain. Heavy rain saved the adjoining elvtr. owned by the Saskatchewan Elvtr. Co. of Winnipeg.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Tilt Grain Co., Ltd., will take over the business of Jas. Carruthers & Co. here on July 31. Mr. Carruthers is retiring from all active participation in the grain export business. Capel Tilt has been with Jas. Carruthers & Co. for 36 years.

Canwood, Sask.—The annex adjoining the elvtr. of the National Elvtr. Co., Ltd., burst recently. It was loaded to the roof and considerable wheat fell on the ground. The annex has a capacity of 10,000 bus., all one bin. The cause of the collapse was the foundation giving away, or the floor rather, as there was no concrete foundation but the building stood on sills.—Axel Sorenson, agent, Liberty Grain Co., Ltd.

## COLORADO

Greeley, Colo.—The Farmers Co-op. Mercantile Co. is installing a grinder in its elvtr. here.

Denver, Colo.—Oscar Kunart has been appointed chief inspector for the Grain Exchange. Mr. Kunart has been assistant inspector for several years.

Sterling, Colo.—The First National Bank closed its doors April 5, and the receiver in turn closed us out.—A. T. Conrad, mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Peeetz, Colo.—The capacity of the Peeetz Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elvtr. will be increased to 20,000 bus., one-third more than at present, and new equipment will be installed. The improvements are estimated to cost about \$5,000.

Eckley, Colo.—The Kellogg Grain Co. was recently incorporated to do business at our plant here. O. M. Kellogg holds a large percentage of the stock. The purpose of incorporating this one plant was to give the local mgr. a chance to have some stock. The Kellogg Grain Co. here, however, is a subsidiary company of the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., and all business, as well as correspondence is handled thru the O. M. Kellogg Grain Co. at Denver, Colo.—O. M. Kellogg Grain Co., Denver, Colo.

Brighton, Colo.—The Brighton Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently won a suit against Chris. Wattenberg. Mr. Wattenberg is alleged to have signed a note for \$500 to pay for stock in the elvtr. company in 1919. He testified that Mr. Whitmore, who solicited the sale of the stock, told him that a new mill would be built and that a site had been partly agreed upon. The present company was later organized and bot the elvtr. from J. K. Mullins and did not build the mill. The court ruled that the note must be paid.

## IDAHO

Craigmont, Ida.—The wreckage of the elvtr. of the Union Warehouse & Mercantile Co.'s elvtr. has almost been cleared, and the company will soon begin building a warehouse 240x50 feet with a concrete foundation. It is to be completed by August 1. An elvtr. may be added next year. F. S. Baer is mgr.

Boise, Ida.—The North Idaho grain warehousemen at a meeting recently held here, approved of the law enacted by the 1923 legislature requiring warehouse operators to stamp, on the negotiable receipt issued at the time grain is taken in charge for storage, the information as to whether the grain is insured or not.

## ILLINOIS

Melvin, Ill.—The Melvin Farmers Grain Co. is building a new office.

Sterling, Ill.—Maxwell & Quinlevan have closed their Board of Trade office.

Tuscola, Ill.—No damage was done any elvtr. in this section.—J. E. Collins.

Danforth, Ill.—The Danforth Farmers Elvtr. Co. will erect a new office building.

Washington, Ill.—Glenn Dorward is now mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here.

Eldorado, Ill.—H. H. Pelhank is receiver for the Farmers Mill, Elvtr. & Supply Co.

Girard, Ill.—The new elvtr. being erected by the Girard Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion.

Worden, Ill.—The approach to the elvtr. of the Worden Co-op. Elvtr. Co. is being rebuilt.

Ludlow, Ill.—Frank Yates recently bot the Risser elvtr. here and has taken possession.

Mason City, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is installing some new machinery in its elvtr. here.

Hinckley, Ill.—The resignation of B. W. Cunningham, mgr. of the Hinckley Grain Co., takes effect August 1.

Keithsburg, Ill.—Newell & Dodson recently installed a Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, 22 inch, motor driven.

Breckenridge, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. has bot the Berry, Breckenridge Farmers Grain Co.'s elvtr. here.

Berry, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. has bot the elvtr. of the Berry, Breckenridge Farmers Grain Co. here.

Sibley, Ill.—The Sibley Grain Co. is building a new coal shed in place of the old one which has been torn down.

Rochester, Ill.—The Fernandes Grain Co. recently bot the elvtr. of the Berry, Breckenridge Farmers Grain Co. here.

Eureka, Ill.—The Eureka Farmers Co-op. Co. is installing new grain conveyors.—Washington Co-op Farmers Grain Co.

Dwight, Ill.—The elvtr. of the Dwight Farmers Elvtr. Co. is being wrecked and a new elvtr. will be erected on the same site.

Mattoon, Ill.—J. G. Sackmann is now mgr. of the J. S. Ashbrook Co. He was formerly with the Golden Grain Co. of St. Louis.

Wrights, Ill.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., which has been dissolved, was to have been sold at a public sale July 3.

Pocahontas, Ill.—The plant of the Union Roller Mills is being wrecked. The property was bot by J. J. Witt of Wichita some months ago.

Steelville, Ill.—Work on the elvtr. of the Gilster Milling Co. is progressing rapidly. Two forces of 25 men, working on 10-hour shifts, are pouring concrete.

Lane, Ill.—Hight & Cline of Decatur have leased the Ed. Hendricks elvtr. and have taken possession. G. R. Lane, formerly mgr. of the Hendricks elvtr., has been employed as mgr.

Hillsdale, Ill.—John F. Butzer, 66, who was founder of the J. F. Butzer Lumber & Elvtr. Co., died June 22. The company which he founded is now known as the Farmers Lumber & Elvtr. Co.

Rugby (Pontiac p. o.) Ill.—The Pontiac Farmers Grain Co. will build a \$20,000 elvtr. here. The building is to be cribbed wood and will be equipped with a truck dump and automatic scale.

Newman, Ill.—The Elvis Weathers Co., which has been in business for some time, recently incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators, Elvis Weathers, Nolin Weathers, Harry F. Meyers.

Champaign, Ill.—Howard G. Marshall, mgr. of the Cleveland Grain & Milling Co., was drowned at Homer park while swimming. Roy Horton of Urbana, who went to his rescue also was drowned.

Crete, Ill.—Mr. Werner of the firm of W. M. Werner & Son, grain dealers of Beecher, Ill., recently bot the Crete Grain Co.'s elvtr. from Wm. Scggebruch, principal owner. Mr. Werner will repair the elvtr.

Mindale, Ill.—The suit of the Mindale Grain Co. vs. the Farmers Grain Co. of Sutter station (Hopewell p. o.) for an accounting has been dismissed by agreement. The suit had been pending for some time.

Astoria, Ill.—Stolen clover seed was recently sold to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here. The second time the thief tried to get rid of it there he was caught. He persuaded someone to bring it to the elvtr. in both instances.



Cruger (Eureka p. o.), Ill.—The elvtr. of the Cruger Farmers Ass'n was slightly damaged in the recent windstorm. Timbers from an adjacent building were driven thru the elvtr. wall.—Washington Co-op. Farmers Grain Co.

Homer, Ill.—We have purchased the two elvtrs. formerly belonging to the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, and will engage in a general grain, coal and feed business. The affairs of the Farmers Co. are being liquidated and the company will be dissolved.—J. C. Koehn & Co.

Benton, Ill.—The plant of the Benton Milling Co. was damaged by the storm June 17. The entire roof of the warehouse and part of the roof of the mill building were blown off. The damage to the building was estimated at \$1,000 and the stock damage was estimated at the same amount. Temporary repairs have been started and the mill has not stopped operating.

#### CHICAGO NOTES.

A Board of Trade membership recently sold at \$4,500 net to the buyer.

Adolph Gerstenberg sustained a broken arm when he slipped and fell in his office July 7.

Chas. Nash, who has traded on the Board of Trade thru Wm. Nash & Co. and the Illinois Commission Co. recently made a connection with A. V. Booth & Co. and will do a general receiving and commission business in seeds and grain.

The Hamilton Storage Co. will be dissolved at a meeting called for July 10. The 1,000,000-bu. concrete grain storage tanks operated by the company in connection with the elvtr. of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., since the burning of the elvtr. have been taken over by the railroad company. Pres. Claude E. and Sec'y Clarence A. Metzler, of the company, will be found as before in the Traders Bldg.

The following memberships in the Board of Trade have been posted for transfer: John S. Holmes, Edwin S. Skillin, Estate of Howard B. Jackson, Michael E. Tracy, Jas. M. Hall and Leonard T. Harris; admitted to membership: Geo. M. Rhodes, Huntington, W. Va., Dawson L. Huff, Little Rock, Ark., Jas. E. Edger-ton, Pocatello, Ida., Jas. B. Johnston, Montclair, N. J., Chas. Goodwin, La Jolla, Cal., Dan S. Disosway, Milford, Ill.; suspended: Hugh N. Baird, Winnipeg, Man.; expelled, F. W. Hamner, Polo, Ill., A. E. Bryant, Toronto, Ont., Oliver G. Owens, Freeport, Ill.; deaths, Frederick M. Foster, Harry M. Neben and Jas. T. Gwathmey, New York City.

#### INDIANA

Merom, Ind.—A seed cleaner will be installed at the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Co.

Darlington, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co. recently built new bins in its elvtr. and made other repairs.

Sims, Ind.—The Sims Co-op. Grain Co. recently installed a 19-inch Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, motor driven.

Millville, Ind.—W. S. Wischart recently installed a 30-h.p. motor, replacing his gas engine. The engine will be kept for emergency.

Russellville, Ind.—J. B. Wilson recently added a new feed grinding room to his elvtr. and installed feed mill and a 50-h.p. motor.

Fountaintown, Ind.—Extensive improvements are being made at the elvtr. of the Fountaintown Elvtr. Co. A 15-ton truck scale has been installed.

Gem (New Palestine p. o.), Ind.—The elvtr. here will be known as the Thomas Grain Co.—Fred M. Thomas, Greenfield, Ind. R. F. D. No. 6.

Gas City, Ind.—The City Elvtr. Co. has presented a preliminary certificate of dissolution. A. B. Martin of Lafontaine bot the plant and business in April, 1923.

Bowers, Ind.—The Farmers Grain & Seed Co. recently built fire wall between cob house and boiler setting, giving smoke stack good clearance, and inclosed foundation.

Crawfordsville, Ind.—The Busenbark Grain Co. recently installed a 20-h.p. motor, replacing a steam plant. This is a standard installation and will materially reduce the fire hazard.

Silver Lake, Ind.—I am operating the business here under my own name. It is also known as the Silver Lake Elvtr.—J. E. Gall. Mr. Gall bot the elvtr. from Wm. M. Graves in February.

Ossian, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Melching Grain Co. burned June 25, early in the morning. Fire is said to have started from lighting. About 2,500 bus. of grain were also destroyed. Partly insured.

Philadelphia, Ind.—I have bot the elvtr. which has been known as the Philadelphia Grain Co. It will henceforth be known as the Thomas Grain Co.—Fred M. Thomas, Greenfield, Ind. R. F. D. No. 6.

Hamlet, Ind.—Thieves recently broke into the elvtr. of Arndt & Weinkauff and stole some feed and flour. The owners are offering a reward of \$50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the robbers.

Shelbyville, Ind.—We recently purchased Elvtr. "A" of the trustee in bankruptcy for the American Hominy Co. and expect to operate it as a grain elvtr. in connection with our coal business.—Scott & Snyder.

Greenfield, Ind.—Oscar Lyman has taken over the interests of John Porter in the Otto Rettig & Son Co. The company manufactures feed and operates an elvtr. The plant is being remodeled in preparation for the harvest.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Walter R. Beck, assistant mgr. of the Hilligoss & Son's coal yard, has bot the elvtr. of the American Hominy Co., formerly owned by Richards & Lawson. The business will be conducted under the name of Beck Grain & Feed Co. Mr. Beck plans to operate the plant as it was formerly operated.

Ingalls, Ind.—What might have been a disastrous fire was narrowly averted when a smoking conduit, caused by a short circuit, and apparently ready to break out in flame was recently discovered in the basement of the elvtr. of the Ingalls Grain Co. The fact that the elvtr. escaped destruction is doubtless due to its having only recently been repaired.

Arcadia, Ind.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was recently sold to Jesse Winders for \$17,500. The company has been in the hands of a receiver for some time. The property was first appraised at \$20,000. No bids as high as the appraisement were offered, and the second appraisement was \$12,000. It is said that all stockholders will lose the money they put into the firm.

Carmel, Ind.—Arthur and Wm. Stanley and Alfred Kinzer recently bot the real estate of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The property was sold by Jett Hinshaw, receiver. Altho the property was valued at \$10,000, the Stanleys and Kinzer accepted it in full payment of a \$16,400 mortgage, which they held on the property. The personal property and money collected by the receiver valued at approximately \$9,000 will be divided among the general creditors.

#### IOWA

Montgomery, Ia.—The office of M. Alberta's elvtr. has been enlarged.

Cameron, Ia.—H. O. Buck is mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. here.

Calumet, Ia.—John Mehrenes recently bot the Calumet grain business from Mr. Bidwell.

Lake Park, Ia.—Lightning tore a large hole in the roof of the Farmers Exchange's elvtr. June 23.

Rippey, Ia.—W. T. Thorp is temporarily in charge of the Clark Brown Grain Co.'s elvtr. here.

Underwood, Ia.—We are at present wrecking the large plant of Armour Grain Co. here.—Riley Bros.

Milford, Ia.—E. C. Gilbert recently bot P. H. Warren's elvtr. here and will open it for business August 1.

Northwood, Ia.—E. D. Eckert is now outside man at the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. H. H. Douglass is mgr.

Swea City, Ia.—F. J. Thompson was engaged as mgr. of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. for another year.

Plover, Ia.—The Farmers Grain & Coal Co. has bot a new truck dump, which is to be installed before threshing time.

Sioux City, Ia.—M. C. Davis, formerly associated with H. D. Booge in the grain and milling business, died recently.

Estherville, Ia.—Construction on the elvtr. being built for Greig & Son is progressing. The elvtr. is almost entirely enclosed.

Cedar Falls, Ia.—The property of the Waterloo & Cedar Falls Union Mill Co. was recently purchased by the Cedar Valley Hydraulic Co.

Carnes, Ia.—Richard Sipma of Mott, N. D., has been appointed mgr. of the Mutual Co-op. Co.'s elvtr. here, and will assume his duties August 1.

Lakota, Ia.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. of Stevens, which bot one of the elvtrs. owned by Greig & Stockdale, will move it to Stevens, seven miles away.

Lawler, Ia.—Gilchrist & Co.'s elvtr. was damaged by the storm June 22. The elvtr. of O'Connor & Webster was also damaged at that time. The shingles were blown from the roofs of the elvtrs.

Dike, Ia.—The roof of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. was entirely torn off in the storm June 28 and the part of the wall was also torn out. The flour and feed stored in the building were damaged.

Des Moines, Ia.—The brokerage firm of Harper & Son has been reorganized and incorporated as Harper & Son Co.; capital stock, \$100,000. Robert W. Harper is pres. and John T. Harper is sec'y.

Algona, Ia.—F. R. Rising has taken possession of the Streit elvtr, which he recently purchased from M. J. Quinn and F. S. Norton. Mr. Rising is planning to improve the elvtr. and will add a feed mill by August 1.

Des Moines, Ia.—We will do a cash business and will work with all terminal markets, not confining ourselves strictly to Chicago. We are correspondents of James E. Bennett & Co.—Creitz & Co.

Jefferson, Ia.—We opened here June 1 to do a general merchandising business. I was formerly in charge of the cash grain department of Harper & Sons and am now in charge here. Our general offices are at Milwaukee.—W. H. Bartz, The Riebs Co.

Essex, Ia.—Ed. Lindgren of Frankfort, S. D., has succeeded Magnus Neilson as mgr. of the Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Neilson left July 1 for Elk Horn from where he came. The Essex Mill & Elvtr. Co. recently installed a new automobile truck dump.

New Market, Ia.—Marion Pace has resigned his position at F. J. Schreck's elvtr. It is said that the dust was too much for him. Mr. Pace has served under three employers at the elvtr., having been there six years. Brodie, Mr. Schreck's son, will assist in the business.

Des Moines, Ia.—R. B. McConlogue has been appointed receiver of the Falcon Milling Co. on application of the Central Trust Co. The Trust Co. is acting as trustee for investors, who about a year ago bot first mortgage bonds of the milling company totaling \$150,000. Judgment for \$137,000 is asked.



Sioux City, Ia.—The 1,000,000-bu. grain elvtr. of the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. is being torn down to make way for a power plant. Construction on the elvtr. began in 1919, but the money gave out before the building was completed. The cost was to have been \$450,000. G. G. Bliven is now receiver.

Sioux City, Ia.—The Grain Exchange will have an independent traffic department, and the office of the sec'y and the office of the newly created department have been combined. Freeman Bradford, formerly with the traffic bureau here, will have the position of sec'y and traffic mgr. He succeeds J. A. Tiedmann as sec'y.

Ringsted, Ia.—The Farmers' Grain & Produce Co. will pay its usual cash dividend this year besides declaring a stock dividend which raises the value of its shares from \$150 to \$200. The company has never failed to pay a dividend since P. H. Underwood, manager, took charge. Over 748,900 bus. of grain were handled last year at a profit of \$15,821.—L. J. J.

Lake View, Ia.—M. J. Golden, C. W. Zeilman, W. M. Dean, L. A. Warwick and E. E. Baskin are interested in erecting a grain elvtr. which will be available to local popcorn growers who ship to outside markets. Mr. Golden is with the Northwestern railroad, and details of the plans for the elvtr. will not be completed until a definite decision is reached by the railroad.

Ontario, Ia.—The Ontario Grain & Coal Co. will hereafter be known as the Ames Reliable Products Co. The headquarters of the company will be at Ames, Ia. W. T. Barr is pres. of the new company, E. Munsinger is sec'y and F. H. Schleiter is treas. Hog mineral food mixtures, worm expellers and stock food mixtures will be manufactured at the plant here and at Ames.

Albion, Ia.—Checks, certificates of stock and insurance policies, which were stolen from the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. last winter, were recently found hidden in an abandoned coal mine near Eldora. A man from Eldora was removing timber from the mine, and on loosening a beam, many papers fell down. They belonged to the elvtr. here and several other co-op. elvtrs.

Yorktown, Ia.—Albert Welhausen recently hauled a load of wheat to the elvtr. of J. H. Gwynn & Son, driving a team of mules. The mules backed off the platform and fell a distance of eight feet together with the load. The driver jumped before the disaster. One mule was caught midair by a hanging plank. After cutting the tugs, the mules were rescued. The wagon had to be repaired and the grain scooped up.

## KANSAS

Woodston, Kan.—C. E. Aldrich is the new mgr. of the Woodston Grain Co.

Cawker City, Kan.—The McCoy Dockstader Grain Co. is successor to R. W. Dockstader.

Nickerson, Kan.—E. O. Moorman will operate the elvtr. of Davidson Grain Co. here.

Wichita, Kan.—It was erroneously reported that the Red Star Mill Co. was erecting an elvtr. here.

Oswego, Kan.—Orville Cain of Labette has leased and will operate the plant of the Oswego Milling Co.

Trousdale, Kan.—The office of the Rock Mill & Elvtr. Co. is being painted and other repairs are being made in preparation for the new wheat crop.

Garden City, Kan.—The Everly Grain Co. recently installed an automatic air-blast fan and a motor.

Bennington, Kan.—C. A. Taylor of Minneapolis, Kan., took charge of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. July 1.

Sublette, Kan.—A truck dump and other machinery is being installed in the elvtr. of the Sublette Grain Co.

Salina, Kan.—The storage tanks, being erected by the Robinson Milling Co., are to be finished by July 10.

Chase, Kan.—G. W. Smith, formerly mgr. of the Chase Co-op. Union, has accepted a position at Haggard, Kan.

Smith Center, Kan.—R. A. Dicker has taken my place as mgr. for the Derby Grain Co. here.—S. G. Mahaffey, Norton, Kan.

Haggard, Kan.—G. W. Smith, formerly of Chase, Kan., is mgr. of the elvtr. of the Farmers Co-op. Grain, Coal & Supply Co.

Sterling, Kan.—Arthur Kinder of Cheney has assumed his duties as mgr. of the Bowersock Mills & Power Co.'s elvtr. here.

Isabel, Kan.—We rebuilt a country elvtr., here, which is now completed and ready for new business.—The Red Star Milling Co.

Simpson, Kan.—The Robinson Milling Co. recently bot the Robertson elvtr. from Jas. Robertson, who will retire from business.

Victoria, Kan.—The new elvtr. of the Hoffman Mills Co. is fast nearing completion. The Hoffman Mills Co. is also known as the Kansas Flour Mills Co.

Atchison, Kan.—W. W. Blair recently joined the Blair Elvtr. Corporation. Mr. Blair is the son of E. K. Blair, former pres. of the Blair Milling Co.

Norton, Kan.—I am the new mgr. of the C. L. Parker Grain Co. I was formerly mgr. for the Derby Grain Co. at Smith Center, Kan.—S. G. Mahaffey.

Sterling, Kan.—Oline & Atherton have again bot the elvtr. which they sold to James Lane of Hutchinson in December, and will open it for business soon.

Kinsley, Kan.—There is a small elvtr. under construction here located on the Wichita & Northwestern tracks. It is to be run by S. J. Fairchild.—W. E. Davis.

Wichita, Kan.—C. C. Ogren, formerly with the Imperial Flour Corporation, is now associated with the Stevens-Scott Grain Co., and C. F. Caudill of the Stevens-Scott Grain Co. is now with the Imperial Mills.

Wilmore, Kan.—J. W. Willis, formerly with the Morrison Grain Co. will be mgr. of the elvtr. recently purchased by the Bowersock Mills & Power Co. here. The elvtr. was formerly known as The Peoples Grain Co.

Ness City, Kan.—I am mgr. of the elvtr. here for Moses Bros. of Great Bend, Kan.—A. N. Reid. This elvtr. is operating under the name of Kansas Flour Mills Co. It was erroneously reported that Mr. Reid was mgr. for the Lindsborg Mill & Elvtr. Co.

Edgerton, Kan.—The new elvtr. being built by the Edgerton Elvtr. Co. is nearing completion. It replaces the one burned in March. The latest machinery will be installed, including electric motors and a Fairbanks-Morse wagon scale and automatic dump. C. C. Hawkins will be mgr. The firm will be known as the Edgerton Elvtr. Co.

Salina, Kan.—The stockholders of the Weber Flour Mills corporation have been asked to assist in the reorganization of the corporation so that the mills may be put in operation. It was suggested that they take 50 per cent more capital stock; in this way they would get three new shares for each two shares of the stock now owned in the present company. This company operates a string of elvtrs.

Marysville, Kan.—R. L. Helvering has resigned as trustee for the Marysville Mill & Elvtr. Co. which is being liquidated. He is succeeded by W. W. Potter. It is said that some question has been raised regarding the distribution of assets to creditors of the company. In addition to the loss sustained by fire, the company suffered a further loss in the windstorm. A wall caved in and demolished most of the office furniture and equipment which had not been injured by the fire.

## KENTUCKY

Gallatin, Ky.—W. Seay Brown, mgr. of the branch plant of the Franklin Milling Co. here, has been elected pres. of the company. Branch houses of the company are located at Franklin, Glasgow, Scottsville and in this city.

Alvaton, Ky.—The three story roller mill of the Larmon Roller Milling Co. burned June 18, together with 150 bbls. of flour and a large quantity of wheat and corn. The fire was discovered at 1 p. m. by Julian Larmon, the six-year-old son of Murray Larmon.

Lancaster, Ky.—Henry Moore is mgr. of the Garrard Mills and R. C. Schooler is sales mgr. —Garrard Mills. The firm is composed of Henry Moore and Roy Schooler. It was formerly known as the Garrard Milling Co. Mr. Schooler, who had been traveling for the Garrard Milling Co., recently bot the interests of W. F. Champ.

## LOUISIANA

Shreveport, La.—Z. E. Lawhon, Jr., recently opened an office here under the name of the Lawhon Co. The Shreveport Mill & Elvtr. Co. is no longer in active business here.

## MARYLAND

Baltimore, Md.—Wm. F. Wheatley, 80, who served as sec'y of the Corn & Flour Exchange from 1867 to 1903 died July 1. The name of the Corn & Flour Exchange was changed to the Chamber of Commerce in 1896.

## MICHIGAN

Marlette, Mich.—Thos. Wilson's Sons have installed a Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, 24-inch, motor driven.

Harbor Beach, Mich.—The safe of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. was recently blown and \$200 in currency taken.

Saginaw, Mich.—The warehouse of the Brand & Hardin Milling Co. was damaged by fire June 22. Loss, \$300.

Lansing, Mich.—The capital stock of the Michelex Elvtr. & Warehouse Co. has been increased from \$25,000 to \$75,000.

Howard City, Mich.—E. Quigley recently bot and has taken possession of the Ostrander mill, which has been owned and operated by the Ostrander family since 1874.

## MINNESOTA

Argyle, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will discontinue business.

Benson, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Cargill Elvtr. Co. is being repaired.

Elmore, Minn.—A new mgr. has been employed at the Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Marietta, Minn.—Lester Lee of Montevideo, Minn., will be in charge of the Independent Elvtr. here.

Renville, Minn.—Fire damaged the elvtr. of the Renville Farmers Elvtr. Co. on June 16. Loss, about \$200.

Hastings, Minn.—The King Midas Milling Co. has installed a 19-inch Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, belt drive.

Montevideo, Minn.—J. H. Lee's elvtr. has been equipped with a Fairbanks Scale and a dump. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

New Ulm, Minn.—M. A. Bingham, 77, of Bingham Bros., died recently. Mr. Bingham operated elvtrs. in Minnesota and South Dakota.

Duluth, Minn.—J. E. Nelson has been elected a member of the Board of Trade. The membership of F. B. Getchell has been transferred.

Hanska, Minn.—Lars Gulbrandson, 61, died June 17 from apoplexy, in his home. Mr. Gulbrandson was agent for the Eagle Roller Mill Co. here.



Madison, Minn.—A Strong-Scott Dump on a Fairbanks Scale will be installed at the plant of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. T. E. Ibberson Co. will do the work.

Minneapolis, Minn.—The Pillsbury Flour Mill Co. is planning to rebuild the Palisade mill and reopen it by Sept. 1. The mill is now closed and partly dismantled.

Revere, Minn.—The elvtr. of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. will be equipped with a Strong-Scott Dump with a Fairbanks Scale. The work will be done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Mayer, Minn.—I have taken a position with the Powers Elvtr. Co. at this station.—O. E. Krueger. Mr. Krueger was formerly with the Northwestern Milling Co., Little Falls, Minn.

Essig, Minn.—The farmers have decided to build an elvtr. here and it will be owned solely by them. The concern will have no connection with the Equity Co-op. Co., whose elvtr. burned Feb. 4.

Hanska, Minn.—Extensive repairs will be made at the elvtr. of the Eagle Roller Mill Co. A Strong-Scott Dump and Fairbanks Scale will be installed. T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Alden, Minn.—Robert Ludtke has succeeded C. W. Nelson as mgr. of the Spelz Grain & Coal Co. Mr. Nelson is interested in the implement business and felt that it needed his undivided attention.

Mayer, Minn.—We are overhauling our elvtr. here, putting in a new driveway, shingling the elvtr. and making general repairs. Will also install a new electric motor in place of the old gas engine.—Powers Elvtr. Co.

Chandler, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will buy no grain this year. It is said this is due to the lack of support of the farmers in the vicinity. The company will continue to deal in seeds, fuel, feed and seeds.

Lismore, Minn.—We installed a steel Kewanee Truck Lift and repaired our driveway, making this one of the most modern houses in southern Minnesota. It has a capacity of 45,000 bus., double leg, and can load an 80,000 lb. capacity car in 40 minutes.—Greig & Son.

Minneapolis, Minn.—L. L. Druly is now associated with McCabe Bros. Co., of Duluth, Winnipeg and this city, and will cover the territory of Minnesota and South Dakota. Mr. Druly has had various experience in the grain business and for the past two years has been with the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Prescott, Wis.

Red Wing, Minn.—J. E. Danielson, formerly an independent grain dealer, is now associated with the W. M. Bell Co. of Milwaukee, Wis., and will establish a branch for that company here. He will represent the firm in eastern Minnesota and eastern Iowa jointly with John D. Caw of Chatfield, Minn. Mr. Caw will remain at Chatfield.

Lesueur Center, Minn.—A. O. Radke's elvtr. was recently completed. The elvtr. takes the place of the one burned Mar. 5. It is of 25,000 bus. capacity, has 12 bins and motor power is used thruout. A Cleaner, Strong Scott Dump and a Howe Scale have been installed. The building is iron clad. An up-to-date office building has also been erected.

## MISSOURI

St. Joseph, Mo.—The St. Joseph Milling Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$160,000.

Adrian, Mo.—The safe of the Adrian Elvtr. Co. was recently blown open and \$40 in cash taken.

Butler, Mo.—The warehouse of the Butler Roller Mills was damaged by the recent windstorm.

Springfield, Mo.—The elvtr. of the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. will have a capacity of 40,000 bus. and will contain 19 bins.

Glasgow, Mo.—Fire, said to have started in the office building, destroyed the 500-bbl. flour mill of the Glasgow Milling Co. July 2. The company also owns a large elvtr.

Larussell, Mo.—Jesse Martin Brooks, 61, mgr. of the Aurora Milling Co.'s elvtr. for 12 years, died recently. He is survived by his widow, a son and an aged father.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—W. J. Ebersole of New Hampton, Mo., has been expelled from membership in the Missouri Grain Dealers Ass'n for failure to arbitrate a trade difference with a member.

Nashua, Mo.—The Nashua Lumber & Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, E. N. Taylor, E. E. Schmutz, Sibylla Schmutz, Mary V. Taylor and M. L. Swanner.—P. J. P.

St. Joseph, Mo.—Effective June 16, the Button-Simmons Grain Co. closed its office here and is in a process of liquidation. I expect to continue in the grain business on my own account in the Corby building under the name of Simmons Grain Co.—W. W. Simmons, Jr.

St. Joseph, Mo.—B. H. Henley and Otto Moritz recently organized the Interstate Grain Co., and will maintain offices in the Corby building. Mr. Henley is to have charge of the office and represent the firm on the trading floor. The company will do business as receivers.

Springfield, Mo.—G. A. Lisenby and L. W. Lossen were seriously injured while working on the elvtr. being erected for the Lipscomb Grain & Seed Co. The cable on the small elvtr. in which they were riding to the top of the new building broke and they fell 100 feet to the ground.

Springfield, Mo.—The Interstate Milling Co. recently made a voluntary assignment of all assets to J. E. Cahill, special deputy commissioner of finance in charge of the Holland Banking Co. The assignment was made for the benefit of the creditors. The milling company is indebted to the Holland Banking Co. for approximately \$108,000.—P.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER.

F. W. McClintic, Sr., was recently elected to membership in the Board of Trade.

The plant of the Zenith Milling Co. was slightly damaged by a windstorm June 26.

The Maurer-Pershall Co. incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, A. J. Maurer, R. B. Dalton, J. H. Cartland. The company will buy, sell and deal in grain, feed and live stock.—P. J. P.

The Eagle Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators, H. Vanderslice, Henry Lichtig, O. A. Severance. The company will own, control, lease and operate elvtrs. and mills.—P. J. P.

Stanley G. Cronin of the Rocky Mountain Grain & Commission Co., has purchased the transferred membership of Max T. Moritz for \$6,250 including the transfer fee of \$500. Mr. Moritz is connected with C. Moritz & Co. The business of the company is being liquidated.

Joseph W. Smith, formerly mgr. of the office of Logan & Bryan in this city, is now mgr. of Thompson & McKinnon's branch office here. Mr. Smith succeeds E. W. McClintic, who has been admitted to membership in the Board of Trade and will serve Thompson & McKinnon as a broker.

Bert Sheldon, in charge of the hay department of the Russell Grain Co. for over 30 years, died June 14 in a local hospital, following a 2-weeks' illness which started with pneumonia. Mr. Sheldon had recently started a hay receiving and shipping business of his own and had been satisfactorily successful when overtaken by illness.

## MONTANA

Richey, Mont.—L. C. Boub of Williston will be agent for the Smith-Tyner Elvtr. Co. here. The elvtr. was formerly owned by Richard Teslow.

Vandalia, Mont.—The St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. burned recently. About two carloads of wheat were in the elvtr. It will be replaced by a new elvtr. as soon as material can be secured.

Roundup, Mont.—The Roundup flour mill, owned by Scott St. Jermain, burned early in the morning of June 22. It is reported that the mill will not be rebuilt. The mill was insured for \$4,500 in favor of the First National Bank, which holds a mortgage on the property.

## NEBRASKA

Carleton, Neb.—I have leased the Farmers Elvtr. here.—H. F. Smith.

Ulysses, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. will build an elvtr. here to replace one recently burned.

Yutan, Neb.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Ass'n sustained a small loss from fire caused by lightning on June 22.

Palisade, Neb.—I have re-leased the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here, for another year from June 1, 1924.—F. E. Janke.

Oxford, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new concrete foundation built under its elvtr. The elvtr. is also being repaired.

Liberty, Neb.—The directors of the Liberty Grain Co. have decided to close the business as it was not profitable during the past year.

Campbell, Neb.—The elvtr. owned by Gund & Sears of Lincoln burned June 22 together with about 3,000 bus. of grain. Loss, \$18,000; insurance \$10,000.

Johnson, Neb.—We have installed a new boot in our elvtr. and made other minor repairs and painted our buildings thruout.—Johnson Grain Co.

Lincoln, Neb.—As Mrs. Ewart leased the elvtr. here July 1, we are closing our office. She has leased it to the Lincoln Grain Co. of this city.—Ewart Grain Co.

Jackson, Neb.—The elvtr. owned by the John Westrand & Co. burned June 18, together with 4,000 bus. of grain. The fire is said to have started in the engine room. Loss, \$5,000; partly insured.

North Platte, Neb.—The mill of the North Platte Flour Mills, will resume operations after being overhauled. R. A. Kirkman, formerly a miller at Arapahoe, will be in charge. This company also owns an elvtr.

Pickrell, Neb.—I bot the elvtr. that was formerly owned by the Omaha Elvtr. Co. which sold to W. C. Adams and I bot from him. I am repairing, but it does not require very extensive repairs.—Seymour Dix.

Alliance, Neb.—Gus Neuswanger, dealer in grain, feed and potatoes, is building a grain elvtr. here. It is to have a total capacity of 15,000 bus. of grain in bulk and 20,000 bus. in sacks. The old elvtr. will be used for storage.

Omaha, Neb.—Fred W. Greene, who was associated with the Crowell Elvtr. Co. for many years, recently bot an interest in the Dolphin-Jones Grain Co. and will be a traveling representative of the company in the Omaha territory.

Beatrice, Neb.—I do not own the John A. Dobbs Grain Co.'s elvtrs. here and at Armour and Virginia now. I traded them to a man by the name of Noble and he traded them to E. E. Bevard of Lincoln, Neb. The three elvtrs. are not being operated.—A. C. Loder, by J. A. Dobbs.

Lexington, Neb.—D. H. Rankin, former mgr. of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., will take charge of the Kearney Flour Mills, Kearney, Neb. Mr. Rankin is now associated with A. C. Leflang, pres. of the Leflang Mill & Elvtr. Co., and together own ten elvtrs. in western Nebraska. Frank F. Roby, who was principal owner of the Kearney Flour Mills, will retain one grain elvtr. and the ice plant. The mills consisted of 2 elvtrs. and a mill.



Omaha, Neb.—The assets and entire personnel of the Merriam Commission Co. has been taken over by the John W. Redick Co. The firm will do a general cash grain business as members of the Grain Exchange. John W. Redick, who helped in organizing the Merriam Commission Co., and was its mgr. for many years, is pres. of the new company. Frank Mead is treas., and H. E. Bauman is sec'y. At present, Mr. Bauman is in charge of the company's office at Sidney, Neb.

## NEVADA

Elko, Nev.—The mill of the Elko Flour Mills, which is a branch of the Hylton Milling Co., will be reopened. New machinery will be installed.

## NEW ENGLAND

Farmington, Me.—The J. B. Ham Co. of Lewiston has taken over the grain and grocery business of the late Frank L. Butler, and has employed Chas. W. Steele as local mgr.

Clinton, Mass.—The plant of the Wallace Grain Co. was greatly damaged by fire July 4. Partially insured. Much of the grain in storage burned. Flames were discovered coming from the roof of the building at 7:30 p. m.

Barre, Mass.—Ernest A. Howard, who has been a member of the Barre Grain Co. since it was organized five years ago, has retired from active interest in the firm. Mr. Howard has been with the present grain mill of the Barre Grain Co. for 20 years and has had an interest in the business most of the time. Robert Mandeville is now associated with Miles I. Brown, who was the junior partner of Mr. Howard's.

Lawrence, Mass.—The fire which recently occurred in our main warehouse from unaccountable reasons, was only of minor importance, the damage being adjusted for about \$8,800, while the total insurance on that risk was \$78,000. The fire started at the foot of an enclosed stairway where a few bags, a lantern part or two, and a pair of overalls had been thrown aside and carelessly left. It shot up thru to the roof of the bin floor and scorched several hundred square feet of space. Happily, however, the property was sprinkled and the sprinklers worked to perfection, saving us from a very heavy loss for, surely nothing less could have saved the property from total destruction. The fire occurred at about 1:15 in the morning and would have gained tremendous headway had it not been for the alarm set off by the sprinklers and the effect of the water from the sprinkler pipes. I have never seen or heard of a better demonstration of the value of sprinkler equipment and our fire chief agrees as to its tremendous value in this instance.—H. K. Webster Co.

## NEW YORK

Lyons, N. Y.—The elvtr. of Vanderveer & Coleman, Inc., was damaged by lightning June 20.

Honeoye Falls, N. Y.—The Rochester Hay & Grain Corp. will install machinery.—H. L. Green, agent.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Otto E. Auerbach, formerly in the grain business in New York, is now associated with Pratt & Co.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The address of this office has been changed to Federal building.—J. T. Cavanagh, Federal grain supervisor.

Palmyra, N. Y.—The Keno Feed & Grain Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators, F. M. Kenyon, E. Orbaker and J. Kelsey.

Buffalo, N. Y.—We are indebted to Fred F. Pond, sec'y of the Corn Exchange, for a pamphlet containing by-laws and rules and regulations of the Corn Exchange, amended to April 1, 1924.

Oswego, N. Y.—Concrete work on the new state elvtr. has been started and plans are being made to start erection of 27 grain tanks, which are to have a capacity of 1,000,000 bus. The state warehouse is almost completed and will be in operation by July 15.

New York, N. Y.—The creditors of the Bolle-Watson Co., Inc., recently received from receivers, Thos. M. Blake and L. P. Marvin, a dividend of 3 per cent on their claims. Two previous dividends of 5 per cent each have been paid, on Dec. 19, 1921, and June 21, 1923.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Dickinson, N. D.—Several strips of roofing were blown off the elvtr. of the McGillivray Elvtr. Co. on June 19.

Balfour, N. D.—H. C. Sorenson, proprietor of the Sorenson Elvtr. Co., recently installed a grain dump in his elvtr. here.

Walden (Pillsbury p. o.) N. D.—The grain tanks of the Walden Elvtr. Co. were damaged by the windstorm recently.

Dickinson, N. D.—The flour mill of the Russell-Miller Milling Co. was damaged by the windstorm June 18. Loss, \$500.

Woods, N. D.—Extensive repairs have been completed at the Woods Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Casselton, N. D.—A Strong-Scott Dump and a Fairbanks Scale were recently installed in the Casselton Elvtr. Co.'s elvtr. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Kirby (Crosby p. o.), N. D.—New machinery has been installed in the elvtr. of the Kirby Equity Elvtr. Co. and the elvtr. has been repaired.

Minot, N. D.—J. E. Harmon, proprietor of the Cash Feed & Fuel Co., has added a feed mill and seed house, repaired his elvtr. and added a grain dump.

Ypsilanti, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has installed a Strong-Scott Dump with a 10-ton Fairbanks-Morse Scale. The work was done by T. E. Ibberson Co.

Flaxton, N. D.—Fred Carter, Jr., has installed a grain dump in his elvtr. and has had it repaired and painted. The Victoria Elvtr. Co. has also installed a grain dump.

Plaza, N. D.—The Kellogg Commission Co. has installed a grain dump in its elvtr. The Plaza Equity Elvtr. Co. has also installed a grain dump and is repairing the elvtr.

Lark, N. D.—No damage whatever was done to the elvtr. here. We had a very bad hailstorm that came within a quarter of a mile of town.—Jay H. Olney, agent, Occident Elvtr. Co.

Ryder, N. D.—The stockholders of the Farmers Equity Elvtr. Co. have decided to rebuild as soon as possible the elvtr. which burned June 6. It is to be completed in time for the fall business.

St. Joseph, N. D.—Val Ungerecht of Hebron, N. D., has succeeded G. K. Temanson as mgr. of the Joseph Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and has accepted a position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. at Underwood, N. D.

Underwood, N. D.—A. Pritz has resigned his position as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and is now connected with the Atwood-Larson Commission Co. of Duluth and Minneapolis. He is succeeded by G. K. Temanson.

## OHIO

New Madison, O.—We have installed a grinder.—The New Madison Grain Co.

Celina, O.—The Celina Milling Co. has installed a Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, 24-inch, motor driven.

Canal Winchester, O.—The Winchester Milling Co. has installed a Bauer Combination Ear Corn Crusher and Grinder.

Toledo, O.—The scales of the East Side Iron Elvtr. have been repaired and the elvtr. was closed for a short time.

Pickerington, O.—The Pickerington Milling Co. is no longer in the milling business but in the grain.—Graham Milling Co.

Hicksville, O.—A Bauer Ball Bearing Attrition Mill, 24-inch, motor driven, has been installed at the plant of the Eureka Milling Co.

Cincinnati, O.—Chas. Hill is now associated with Frank Maguire in the hay and grain business. Mr. Hill was formerly with Ralph Gray & Co.

Amanda, O.—The Amanda (Ohio) Milling Co. is succeeded by Huston & Swope Co. The new company is conducting a grain business not milling.—Graham Milling Co.

Mingo, O.—O. J. Chamberlin and Sherley Lockwood of North Lewisburg have leased J. M. Mabry's elvtr. and took possession July 1. Mr. Chamberlin owned and operated this elvtr. some years ago.

Goodwin (Oakwood p. o.) O.—The elvtr. of the Harmon Grain & Hay Co. has been completed. This elvtr. stands on the site of the elvtr. of the John Wickenhiser & Co. which burned some time ago.

Arcanum, O.—The grain business is being operated under the firm name "John Smith Grain Co."—John Smith Grain Co. The business was formerly conducted under the name of "The John Smith Co."

Alpha, O.—The fire which recently destroyed the elvtr. of the Alpha Seed & Grain Co. was caused by a breakdown in the transformer, allowing the high voltage current to enter the elvtr. wiring and set fire to the house in many places.

Coldwater, O.—The Coldwater Grain & Coal Co. has purchased the plant formerly owned by the Coldwater Equity Exchange. The officers of the new company are, J. W. Long, pres., Theo. H. Oppenheim, sec'y, and S. H. Colby, treas. and mgr.

Celina, O.—Thieves recently broke into the plant of the Palmer-Miller Grain Co. and stole some flour. Two locks on the front door were broken and the glass of the office door was smashed. The intruder unlocked the night latch thru the hole in the glass.

Rockford, O.—Corn has been stolen from the cribs at the Rockford Grain Co. from time to time. The thieves recently left one of their sacks. The company suggests hereafter that they have their names printed on the sacks so that they can be returned.

Tama (Celina, p. o.) O.—The Tama Co-op. Grain Co. has changed its name to the Tama Elvtr. Co. for the reason that the old name is misleading. It is not a co-operative company and never has been. Henceforth we will be known as the Tama Elvtr. Co., p. o. Celina, O., and shipping point, Tama, O.—J. E. Stayman, sec'y-treas.

Wapakoneta, O.—Burglars broke into the office of the Wapakoneta Farmers Grain Co. on June 27 and took all the money in the cash drawer and cabinet safe. The loot amounted to \$131.15. The safe was found locked the following morning so the combination had evidently been worked. Entrance was gained by breaking a piece of glass out of the window, and then unfastening the lock.

Sherwood, O.—Peter J. Leithauser, mgr. of the elvtr. bearing his name, has been sued for not paying \$20 alleged dues to the Defiance County Bureau. He is said to have joined the bureau on a three-year basis and after paying the first year's dues, refused to go further into the contract and membership. It is expected that the case will come into the county courts.



New Winchester (Martel p. o.), O.—The elvtr. which I purchased is on the T. O. C. railway and has a 7,000-bu. capacity. It is equipped with a grain cleaner and grinder. The building also has a two story addition for mill feed, cement and storage.—W. G. Holtshouse, owner and mgr., R. F. D. No. 1, Martel, O. It was erroneously reported that the Sneath-Cunningham Co. would operate the elvtr. here.

## OKLAHOMA

Texhoma, Okla.—Dick Gooch is in charge of the elvtr. of the Texhoma Equity Elvtr. Co.

Claremore, Okla.—The H. O. Hurst elvtr. is to be reopened under the management of A. T. Challburg and H. L. Challburg, brothers.

Vinita, Okla.—The elvtr. of the O'Bannon Co., has been taken over by the Baster Grain Co. and is being remodeled. J. W. Lonerger is mgr.

Newkirk, Okla.—J. L. Robinson of Fairview, Okla., has been employed as mgr. of the Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co. Mr. Robinson has held this position before.

Salt Springs, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators, Wm. Fesser, L. E. Adams and Elbert Lucas.

Kingfisher, Okla.—W. B. Johnston, Enid grain dealer, is reported to have leased the site formerly occupied by the Farmers Mill & Elvtr. Co. and it is said will build an elvtr. here.

Geary, Okla.—The Zobisch Grain Co. of Hinton, Okla., recently purchased the elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. here at a court sale. The Zobisch company now owns two elvtrs. here.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—Our headquarters were at Lawton, Okla., until 8 or 9 months ago when we moved them here. We have the same organization that we have always had.—Western Grain Co.

Oklahoma City, Okla.—A contract whereby Frank Gresham would take over from the bank liquidator, the mill and elvtr. of the Gresham Flour Mills Corporation for \$15,000, has been referred to a special com'te of the Guthrie Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Gresham, according to the contract, would assume all the debts against the property.

Cherokee, Okla.—An organization of 150 farmers recently bot the plant of the defunct Farmers Federation for \$37,000 and will incorporate under the name of the Farmers Elvtr. All accounts of the old organization have been taken over by the new company, which now has active charge of the business. Orville Pfeister is mgr.

## OREGON

Portland, Ore.—The new home of the Merchants Exchange was opened with an informal dance and reception June 27, and was attended by 500 persons.

Portland, Ore.—Several copies of the grades and discounts adopted by the Pacific Northwest Grain Dealers Ass'n were submitted for the approval of the convention recently held at Lewiston. It was discovered that mistakes had been made in copying and none of the copies were alike. The com'te is now correcting the errors, and new rules for grades and discounts will soon be given out.

Portland, Ore.—The Merchants' Exchange and similar organizations are not permitted by law to break the seal and take samples from freight cars carrying grain shipments until an inspection has been made by the state grain inspector or one of his deputies, according to an opinion of Attorney General Van Winkle, addressed to C. E. Spence, state market agent and grain inspector. The law provides that the seal must be broken by a state agent, altho the grain merchants may obtain samples at the time of the inspection.

## SOUTHEAST

Jacksonville, Fla.—A warehouse used by the Red Star Milling Co. burned June 30.

## SOUTH DAKOTA

Ipswich, S. D.—H. J. Hasvold has succeeded H. A. Stevens as mgr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co's. elvtr.

Worthing, S. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n is planning to install an automatic truck and wagon dump in its elvtr. here.

Parker, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Independent Elvtr. Co., which burned June 18 is the one which has been operated by Jud Howdle and Chas. Darby.

Grover, S. D.—The elvtr. of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. will be repaired and new legs, boot and tanks will be added. T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Harrold, S. D.—Work on the annex of F. Pettyjohn's elvtr. is progressing. New legs, a Kewanee Dump on a Fairbanks Scale are being installed. The T. E. Ibberson Co. has the contract.

Highmore, S. D.—Additional bins have recently been added to J. G. Ryan's elvtr.; a dump on a Fairbanks Scale has been installed. The elvtr. has been painted and repaired. The work was done by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

## TENNESSEE

Clarksville, Tenn.—The Clarksville Mill Co. will soon erect an elvtr. of 30,000-bus. capacity, at a cost of \$14,000 to \$15,000.

Nashville, Tenn.—Henry S. Frazer has been expelled from the Chicago Board of Trade on charges of irregularities in dealing with customers.

Memphis, Tenn.—Frank W. Barr has bot the business of J. S. Denyven & Co. Mr. Barr has been in charge of the company since the death of Mr. Denyven several months ago, and has been in the brokerage business here for a number of years. He will continue to conduct the business.

## TEXAS

Fort Worth, Tex.—The Texas Grain Dealers Ass'n has been incorporated.

Muenster, Tex.—The Farm Labor Union has bot Frank Silas' elvtr. here.—G. N. Simons.

Spearman, Tex.—Mr. Nighswonger of Eldorado, Okla., bot the plant of the Probst Grain Co.

Marlin, Tex.—The Marlin Grain Co. has been incorporated; incorporators, G. H. Carter, J. W. Lockridge and E. Isaacs.

Dalhart, Tex.—The Dalhart Elvtr. Co. has been incorporated; capital stock \$10,000; incorporators, W. H. Johnson, L. S. Fife and C. E. Mitchell.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kenyon Grain & Coal Co.'s 20,000-bu. elvtr. has been completed and the company has started its season's business. Wm. Kenyon is mgr.

Spearman, Tex.—G. L. Roland has succeeded R. L. McClellan as mgr. of the Spearman Equity Exchange. Mr. McClellan bot the plant of the Liske Grain Co. some time ago.

Walnut Springs, Tex.—J. R. Carlton and James Daniels, who recently bot the property of the Walnut Springs Elvtr. Co., are erecting a large brick and concrete storage house.

Amarillo, Tex.—The Cozart Grain & Commission Co., which was recently organized here, has been incorporated for \$5,000. C. B. Cozart is pres. and general mgr. He was formerly with the Cozart Grain Company of Oklahoma City and pres. of the Grain Exchange there. Associated with him are U. S. Strader and M. L. Massingill.

Fort Worth, Tex.—The offices of the Kimbell Milling Co. were moved here from Sherman, Tex., on June 21. Work on the company's elvtr. is progressing rapidly and the elvtr. is to be finished before July 15.

## WASHINGTON

Edwall, Wash.—A large percentage of the grain that was stored in the Seattle Grain Co. warehouse when it burned recently, has been salvaged by a Spokane firm that bot the grain.

## WISCONSIN

Forestville, Wis.—The Forestville Grain & Feed Co.'s plant has been sold to the Kewanee Grain Co.

Oconto, Wis.—E. L. Collins recently bot Wilfred Cota's elvtr. and will operate it under the name of Collins & Collins.

Waupun, Wis.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. will increase its capital stock to \$40,000 for the purpose of building a new coal elvtr. Work will start soon.

Barton, Wis.—The Gadow Milling Co. has been incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators, Wm. G. Gadow, Walter A. Gadow and M. C. Gadow.

Wausau, Wis.—Chas. Hooker, former sales mgr. of the Dodge-Hooker Mills and the Northern Milling Co. here, has resigned and is now sales mgr. of the Brooks Elvtr. Co. of Minneapolis.

Haven, Wis.—I with my two brothers have again purchased the grain, feed and lumber business from the Ebenreiter Lumber Co. of Sheboygan. The business is located here, and was established by me in 1912. I then sold to the Ebenreiter Lumber Co. in 1917. The business will now be run under the name of A. L. Wagner Co.—A. L. Wagner.

## MILWAUKEE LETTER.

The capital stock of the Ladish-Stopperbach Co. has been increased to \$250,000. The company maintains offices here and operates an elvtr. at Jefferson Junction.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce Receivers Ass'n the following officers were elected: Jas. P. Hessburg, pres., V. C. Holstein, vice-pres., and E. L. Patterson, sec'y-treas. Directors: John V. Lauer, E. L. Hiemke, A. L. Johnstone, Wm. Eiteeneier.

Charges that will be made for the various classes of weighing department service of the Chamber of Commerce, beginning July 1, are: per carload from railway cars, \$1.00; for condition and seal record report furnished each car unloaded, 25 cents; from elvtrs. cars, per carload, 60 cents; from elvtrs. vessels 5,000 bus. or over, per 1,000 bus., 25 cents; from elvtrs. to vessels less than 5,000 bus., per 1,000 bus., 20 cents; for supervision of weighing grain after cleaning, drying, transferring, 35 cents per carload; when bulk lots, 35 cents per 1,000 bus. or part thereof; for supervision of weighing of bag lots at elvtrs. malt houses, etc., or counting bag lots, 75 cents per hour for services of assistant weigher; for supervision of weighing at industries other than elvtrs., mills, malt houses, etc., where no assistant weigher is stationed, 75 cents per hour for services of assistant weigher.

MINERS' WAGES in Illinois are kept by the union so much higher than in other states that many mines have been forced to close. Guy C. Knickerbocker, of the Lovington Coal Mining Co., which went into receiver's hands June 18, states that there are 140 other coal companies in the state which are in the hands of the court. Coke, oil and hydro electric power competition combined with high wages is forcing many other mines to suspend operations.



## Grain Carriers

THE M. & St. L. schedule for joint rail-lake and rail proportional rates on grain from Minneapolis via Chicago to the seaboard have been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to Oct. 21.

THE INCREASED charge of \$2.70 per car on grain switched from other lines to the Illinois Central at Cairo, Ill., for Tennessee points has been suspended by the Interstate Commerce Commission to Oct. 20.

GRAIN AND grain products were loaded into 36,533 cars during the week ending June 21. This was a decrease of 1,264 cars under the previous week, but an increase of 2,584 cars over the same week in 1923, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

THE REPORTED shortage of cars for the period ending June 23, 1924, was 26 box cars, 4 coal cars, and 75 all freight cars, according to the American Railway Ass'n. The surplus of serviceable equipment for the same period was 153,311 box cars, 167,315 coal cars, and 359,644 all freight cars.

ONE REASON the intermountain country has to pay the hated back haul rates is that the Panama Canal built by taxpayers and the ships on which \$3,600,000,000 of taxes has been spent are taking 52% of the Coast to Coast traffic. To keep alive the carriers have to shove up their rates on the 48%.

PERMISSION to maintain lower rates on grain and grain products from St. Louis, Mo., and Cairo, Ill., to Memphis, Tenn., and Mississippi river crossings south of Memphis and from Memphis to river crossings south of that point, than are contemporaneously used on similar traffic to intermediate points, was denied the Missouri Pacific R. R., by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REPORTS of early movement of the grain crop has caused southwestern and northwestern railroads start preparation. Southwestern reports indicate the movement will be heavier than last year; and northwestern railroads are likewise looking for heavy movement. The advance in grain prices will be sufficient to bring out much of the stored grain, according to the expressed belief in some quarters.

CONSOLIDATION PLANS by the Missouri Pacific R. R., call for the creation of a single system, by ownership control of affiliation of existing lines, that will extend from Chicago, thru St. Louis, and Kansas City, to San Francisco and the Pacific, with a network of lines in the states of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Texas, and Louisiana. Successful materialization of the tentative plans would give the entire system a total of 17,000 miles, covering, roughly, one-fourth of the area of the United States.

JACKSON, MISS.—Settlement of a misunderstanding between officials of the A. & V. R. R. and mixed feed manufacturers of this city has been arrived at thru a conference of representatives of the railroad and feed men. The feed men had been shipping their products to southeastern points, such as Atlanta and Birmingham, thru Meridian. The Meri-

dian office objected, claiming the manufacturers had no right to ship thru that town, tho it gave no reason for its contention.—P. J. P.

PROPOSED NEW schedules, revising the grain and grain products rates from points in Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, South Dakota, and Wisconsin to Texas, principally resulting in a general increase, were ordered suspended from June 29 to July 29 by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Other proposed new schedules restricting the combination rule used in making thru rates on lumber and other forest products from points in the northwest and causing a general increase, were ordered suspended from June 30 to Oct. 28.

APPEALING TO the Interstate Commerce Commission, C. M. Reed, formerly chairman of the Kansas Public Utilities Commission and leader of the western agricultural states in their fight for lower freight rates on grain and hay, asks that disposition of the pending complaint be immediately made in order that this year's wheat crop may reap the benefits of any reduction which may be made. It takes 30 days for an order to go into effect. The Commission must act promptly to make any reductions prove beneficial this year. Were the requested reductions immediately effective, western farmers would save \$17,500,000 in freight expenses. The complaint was filed nearly 2 years ago and final argument was made 3 months ago before the Commission at Washington.

WALLA WALLA, WASH.—The Columbia River Basin grain case, wherein a parity of rates between south of the Snake River, and Puget Sound points, Astoria, Vancouver and Portland, is sought, was reopened by the Interstate Commerce Commission at the request of the Walla Walla Farm Bureau. Numerous intervenors are appearing in the case, including many grain and milling men from Portland, Tacoma, Seattle, Spokane, Astoria and Inland Empire points. The Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, and the Great Northern railroads are defendants in the action to re-establish parity of rates. They have not offered any defense, merely stating they are opposed to the present differential, which was established several years ago by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Portland interests are defending the present rate structure; Walla Walla, Seattle, Tacoma, and Puget Sound interests are attempting re-establishment of the rate parity.

## Arbitration Figures of the Nat'l Hay Ass'n.

Sec'y J. Vining Taylor, in his report to the Nat'l Hay Ass'n, at Cedar Point, O., on July 1-2-3, said in regard to settlement of cases of disagreement by arbitration of the Ass'n's arbitration com'te, "Our figures speak for themselves. Cases compromised, 19; cases paid in full, 14; cases decided by Arbitration Committee, 2; cases now in hands of Arbitration Committee, 10; cases withdrawn, 3; cases appealed, 1; defendants suspended for refusing to arbitrate, 4; cases under preparation, 8; cases of minor importance, unrecorded, 136; total, 197."

The Ass'n elected the following officers: Pres., Geo. F. Brown, Charleston, W. Va. First Vice-Pres., H. A. Bascom, Boston, Mass.

Second Vice-Pres., W. E. Starr, Los Angeles, Cal.

Directors for two years—Dan Mullally, St. Louis, Mo.; Caddis F. Morris, Richmond, Va.; Harry A. Dinius, Roanoke, Ind.; Newton C. Campbell, Kansas City, Mo.; W. I. Biles, Saginaw, Mich.

Among the rules reported to the convention by Warren Dean, for the trade rules com'te, was the following important one on arbitration, listed as No. 6:

Arbitration costs of \$20 shall be deposited by each party and the losing party shall pay the entire amount and the winning party \$10 when the arbitration is completed.

## Queer Scale Troubles We Have Known.

BY SOWA BROS.

In our inspection of elevator scales thruout Illinois, we often come in contact with peculiar scale difficulties, causing the owner unnecessary expense.

**The Binding Beam Rod:** For example, we have often been called on special trips where the owner was unable to strike a balance on his office scale. Quite often, the only trouble is found in the beam rod binding against the office floor. To remedy this the beam stand must be plumbed, and if necessary, the beam rod "hole" enlarged.

**The Rocking Hopper:** We recently had a case where a change had been made in elevator men. The new employee had never used a hopper scale, and noticing that it rocked back and forth very freely, undertook to overcome this seeming defect.

He fitted wooden wedges securely between the hopper of the scale and the cribbing, thinking that this would make the hopper rigid and less apt to move out of line. It did. Our only repair being to remove the wedges and allow the scale hopper to swing free.

**Moving the Scale:** Often a wagon scale is moved to a new office or changed into a new pit. We have found instances where the scale levers wouldn't quite reach their new destination (due to a mistake in measuring the distance into the desired position for the office beam). Occasionally, to remedy this, the workman runs the lever "nose-irons" either in or out, as his miscalculation demands. The "nose-irons" on a scale should never be moved, unless by a scale mechanic who understands his business, as the adjustment tends to change the leverage of the scale and makes it either light or heavy.

**Compensating Levers on a Hook:** On the old style automatic scales, we have often found the compensating levers either lost or hanging on a nail, the operator not knowing what to do with them.

And still, it seems queer to him, that the scale "works perfectly" and "dumps right," but doesn't weigh accurately.

Any operator can learn his scale and get good results from his weighing if he cares to "get next" to it.

**Discarded an Extension Lever:** A short time ago we were working in a newly remodeled elevator. The carpenters had changed the position of the hopper scale, and in reassembling it they had an extension lever left over. So they lined it as they thought best, discarded the one extension lever and expected the owner to do his weighing in good shape.

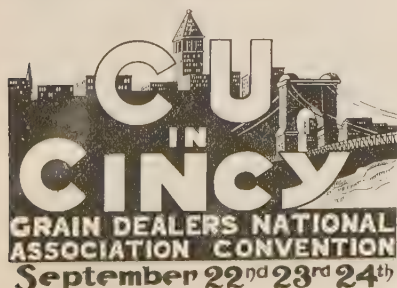
These are only a few of the peculiarities in our line of work and often we find that the scale is absolutely innocent of wrong weighing, if it were only treated well.

## A Grain Cleaner Fire Discovered in Time.

Country elevator owners will be interested to know about the origin of a fire that was discovered in time to prevent a total loss on the large elevator of the St. John Grain Co. at Worthington, Minn.

Smoke was first noticed coming out of the dust house about ten o'clock in the forenoon. No fire could be found in the dust house and they began to look in the elevator and found the fire in the middle of the large grain cleaner on the work floor.

The fire was burning in the screw conveyor that carries the screenings from the mill. The conveyor clogged and the iron shaft turned inside of the conveyors and the friction set the wooden trough on fire. If this fire had occurred about the time the elevator shut down for the day, there would have been another fire reported "Cause Unknown." The chemical engine of the Worthington Fire Department extinguished the fire and the damage was slight.—E. H. Moreland, Sec'y, Lu-verne, Minn.





## Supply Trade

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Enterprise Utility Mfg. Co. recently purchased the patents, patterns, good will, etc., of the Burrell All-Steel Manlift.

You may have all the business you want; advertise none the less. It takes advertising to hold trade after you once get it.—*New West Trade.*

SPRINGFIELD, O.—Bauer Ball Bearing Mills have recently been purchased by the following: Roselle Mill & Lbr. Co., Roselle, Ill.; Sanford & Zartman Lbr. Co., Winnipeg, Ill.; Kentucky Chemical Mfg. Co., Covington, Ky.; J. A. Adams, Mercer, Pa.

FARIBAULT, MINN.—Recent installations of Humphrey Service Belt Elevators include those installed in the Canadian Govt. Elevator, Edmonton, Alta.; Katy Elevator, Ft. Worth, Tex., and in the new Farmers' Elevator, Deshler, Ohio.—J. F. Thomas, Sec., Humphrey Elevator Co.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.—Recent sales of the Strong-Scott Pneumatic Truck dump by this branch are as follows: Montana Elvtr. Co. and Gallatin Valley Mfg. Co., Danvers, Mont.; Benchland Grain Co. and Broadview Farmers Elvtr. Co., Benchland, Mont.; Kalispell Flour Mills, Kalispell, Mont.—A. Hawkinson.

HOWELL, MICH.—The Howell Electric Motors Co. has just issued a very attractive, illustrated catalog descriptive of its "Red Band" Motors. Special attention is paid to the many features which distinguish the "Red Band" from other motors, particularly slot insulation, windings, wire used and the re-centering bearings. A copy of this catalog will be sent to Journal readers requesting it.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—We have recently shipped the following Carter Disc Separators: Itasca Flour Mills, Itasca, Tex.; T. J. McAdams, Colina, Tex.; Ino Mfg. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.; Dublin Mill & Elvtr. Co., Dublin, Tex.; Van Alstyne Roller Mills, Van Alstyne, Tex.; Parshall Farm. Co-Op. Elvtr., Parshall, N. D.; Farmers Elevator Co., Cleveland, Minn.; Fairview Mill Co., Bainville, Mont.; McGregor M. & E. Co., McGregor, Tex.; E. Aughenbaugh, New Richland, Minn.; K. B. R. Milling Co., Marquette, Kan.; Van Dusen-Harrington Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky.; Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Lexington Roller Mills, Lexington, Ky.; Acme Mills, Hopkinsville, Ky.; Nebraska-Iowa Grain Co., Omaha, Neb.; Cons. Elevator Company, Duluth, Minn.; W. G. Hunkle, Thomasville, N. C.; Standard Rice Co., Inc., Houston, Tex., also shipped machines to England, New Zealand, Australia, China.—Carter-Mayhew Mfg. Co.

MANUFACTURERS in every American industry will be interested in the Exposition of Inventions to be held, Dec. 8 to 13, inclusive, 1924, in the Engineering Societies Bldg., New York City, under the auspices of the American Institute of the City of New York. Developments of various machines, utilities and processing methods will be a feature of the Exposition. Since 1828 the American Institute has been holding annual fairs portraying the advancements in agriculture, commerce, manufactures, science and the arts. Arrangements for the display of working models or actual devices at this exposition can be made thru a Com'te of the American Institute at New York City. All proposed displays are subject to approval by the Institute, it being the desire to show only things of sound worth.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The pirating of well known trade marks on garments was denounced by Magistrate Geo. W. Simpson, of the Commercial Frauds Court, in holding H. B. Rubin & Co., Inc., for special sessions. The complaint, brot by the American Fair Trade League, charged that the Rubin Co. had violated the law by unauthorized use of the trade mark "Kerami" owned by Sidney Blumenthal & Co. The magistrate said, "The defendants were perfectly willing, for gain, to deceive the public by printed material given general distribution. Garments were untruthfully advertised and sold as made from 'Kerami,' a trade marked production of wide reputation. It was a flagrant violation of law. This is one of a class of cases absolutely necessary to protect the public against fraud and deception thru the misuse of well known trade marks to sell worthless merchandise."

MOLINE, ILL.—At a recent meeting of the Board of Directors of the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. the following new officers were elected: Frank E. Bennett, pres., treas. and general mgr. and Herbert P. Wilson, sec. and sales mgr. No other change in the company organization was made. W. S. Brashear will continue to serve as milling engineer, and M. H. Romig as advertising and publicity manager. Frank E. Bennett is the son of the late W. C. Bennett, one of the original founders and presidents of the Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co., and has been actively associated with the firm for the past eight years in the capacity as secretary. Mr. Wilson has been actively associated with the firm for the past 18 years. The Barnard & Leas Mfg. Co. is one of the oldest concerns in the country in the manufacture of flour, corn, rice and cereal mill and grain elevator machinery. It was established in 1860 and incorporated in 1872 under the laws of Illinois. The company designed and pioneered the first successful grain separator, flour and bran packer, sieve corn cleaner, and the Plansifter System.

## New Leakproof Sleeve Bearing for Electric Motors.

A new type of sleeve bearing for electric motors, designed to prevent the leakage of oil into the windings or the entrance of dust and grit into the bearing, has been developed by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Co. This new bearing, which is known as the Sealed-Sleeve bearing, is so constructed that it is almost air tight, preventing air from getting in and oil from leaking out.

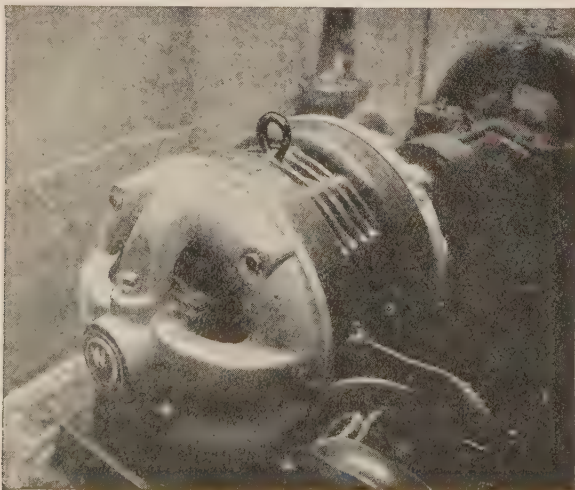
The principle methods used to improve the conventional bearing are comparatively simple. A connecting passage in the upper part of the bearing housing secures a condition of balanced air pressure in the sparate chambers into which the housing is divided by the bearing supports. The action of the blower at high speeds sets up a vacuum next to the inside end of the housing and, since it is impossible to seal the housing absolutely at that point because the shaft passes out there, the vacuum is communicated to the space within the housing itself. If the upper passage were not provided, an unbalanced air pressure would result whenever the oil level rose high enough to close the lower cored openings.

For inspecion of the oil ring, a large, air-tight threaded pipe plug is provided. An enclosed combination filling and overflow opening is placed in the side of the bearing and a rigid cast iron cover is bolted over the oil ring slot and made air tight by an oil proof packing.

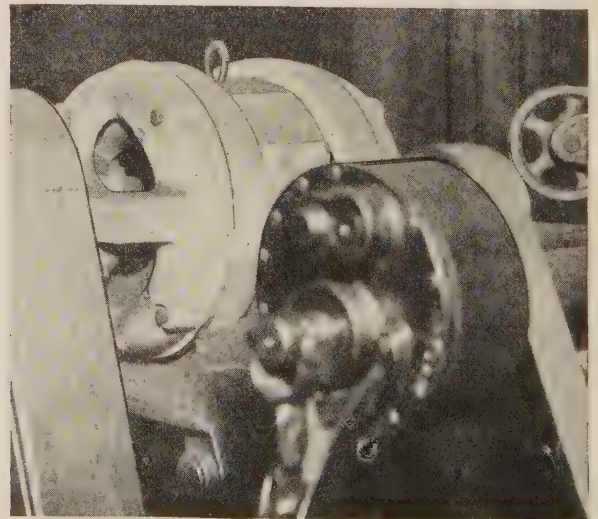
Where the shaft passes through the bearing, an improved method of supporting the felt dust-proofing washer is used. For the purpose of lending resilience to the soft felt, the metal cap has a diameter at least 1/4 inch larger than the shaft diameter. This prevents the felt from being compressed close to the shaft, which would cause it to become glazed and hardened and soon to burn and wear out. Since it is left free to expand, it acts like a brush and does not mar or glaze.

The air tight construction of the bearing prevents the passage of air through the bearing and at the same time prevents oil from being drawn into the motor windings. The oil ring, carrying oil from the oil well to the motor shaft, stirs up and churns the oil into a fine spray. This prevents the oil being sucked into the motor and covering the windings. The Sealed-Sleeve bearing is sealed so bearing is prevented.

The manner in which the bearing is sealed against the entrance of air makes it immune to most conditions of dirt, dust, and grit. No gritty substances can enter to mix with the lubricating oil and cause wear of the bearing shell or shaft. Clean oil is always supplied to the bearing and the life of the lubricating oil is determined not by the amount of im-



Motor with Leakproof Bearing Driving Pump.



Squirrel Cage Motor in Severe Machine Tool Service.



urities it contains but by its breakdown as lubricating medium.

By absolutely preventing oil leakage, the sealed-Sleeve bearing prevents weakening of the motor insulation by the lubricating oil and the resultant grounds and short circuits, which frequently result in delays and expensive repairs.

The bearing requires practically no attention and oiling once or twice a year is generally all that is necessary.

In the engravings herewith are shown a motor with the new bearing driving a centrifugal pump in a steel mill. Although it has been in service for many months there is no oil leakage into the motor, the shaft being actually rusty. The squirrel cage motor shown was operated continuously in severe machine tool service for nearly a year with no oil being added to the bearings. The dust to be seen covering the bearing is perfectly dry and can be blown off easily.

GLASGOW, SCOTLAND.—William Pollock, well known member of the grain trade in Glasgow, pres. of the Glasgow Corn Trade Ass'n during 1914-16, and active partner in a firm engaged in wheat importing, died recently at the age of 58 years.

EXPORTATION of malt (germinated barley) and pearled or cleaned grain from Tunis, Africa, is prohibited with the exception of shipments to France and Algeria, according to a published notice in the French Journal Official, issue June 6, 1924.

"It is understood," says our Consul at Kovno, Lithuania, in the May 5th issue of "Commerce Reports," in which he tells the details of a £5,000,000 railway loan made by the British government to Lithuania, "that all of the materials used in the railways and elevators are to be of British origin." Significance can be attached to the British custom of stipulating that the Engineer-in-Chief of a construction enterprise effected by British capital, be a Britain.—Franklin Remington, chairman of the board of the Foundation Co., at the Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council in Boston, June 5.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"There is no reason for supposing," said A. E. Dodd, Mgr. of the Department of Domestic Distribution of the United States Chamber of Commerce, before the Nat'l Education Ass'n, "that sales people are ignorant wilfully and, if this is true, it should be also true that they would welcome information about the articles with which they live at least one-half of their waking hours, and on which their livelihood depends. A knowledge of their merchandise would certainly increase their ability to sell it. We are justified in believing that any plan which raises the standard of knowledge will result at the same time in raising the whole plane of retail merchandising."

## Adulteration and Misbranding.

Rogers Grain Products Co. shipped quantities of tankage from Belvidere, Ill., into Wisconsin and Indiana in 1921 and 1922. The article was labeled in part: "Hygrade \*\*\* Digester Tankage \*\*\* Analysis: Protein 60%, Fat 7%, Crude Fiber 3% \*\*\* Rogers Grain Products Co., Belvidere, Illinois." Three consignments were shipped. Analysis of these showed a deficiency of protein. One shipment was low in fat. Nov. 5, 1923, a plea of guilty to the information filed by the U. S. attorney for the Northern District of Illinois on Apr. 17, of the same year, was entered on behalf of the defendant company and the court imposed a fine of \$10.

Planters Oil Co. shipped 105 bags of cottonseed meal from Albany, Ga., to Tampa, Fla., on or about Nov. 17, 1922. A substance deficient in protein, (ammonia) had been mixed and packed with the product, which was labeled in part, "One Hundred Lbs. Second Class Cotton Seed Meal Manufactured by Planters Oil Co. Albany, Ga. Guaranteed Analysis. Ammonia \*\*\* 7.00 per cent \*\*\* Protein 36.00 per cent." The deficiency of protein in the product led to a charge of misbranding because of the statements appearing on the label. The Planters Oil Co. appeared as claimant, admitted the allegations and consented to a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture. The product was released upon payment of the costs and execution of a bond for \$450, by order of the court.

Lancaster Cotton Oil Co. shipped 54 sacks of alleged cottonseed meal from Lancaster, S. C., to Taunton, Mass., on or about July 20, 1923, in violation of the Food and Drug Act. The product was labeled in part: "Prime Cotton Seed Meal Guaranteed Analysis Not Less Than Protein, not less than (Equivalent to 8% ammonia) 41.00% \*\*\* Nitrogen, not less than 6.58% \*\*\* Made from Cotton Seed." A substance deficient in protein and nitrogen had been mixed and packed with the article so as to lower the quality and strength, being substituted for cottonseed meal. The statements on the label were misleading and the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. No claimant appeared for the property and judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. The court ordered the product be destroyed by the U. S. marshal.

Eastern Cotton Oil Co., from Hertford, N. C., sent a consignment of 300 sacks of cottonseed meal to Florin, Pa., on or about Nov. 7, 1923. The U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania filed a libel charging misbranding in as much as the article was labeled in part: "Perfection Cotton Seed Meal 100 Lbs. Net Manufactured by Eastern Cotton Oil Company, Elizabeth City, N. C. Guarantee Protein not less than 41.00% Equivalent to Ammonia 8.00%," which was false. Furthermore the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another product. It was food in package form but the quantity of the contents was not plainly and conspicuously marked on the outside. Eastern Cotton Oil Co. appeared as claimant and a judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered. It was ordered by the court that the product be released upon payment of the costs and execution of a bond in the sum of

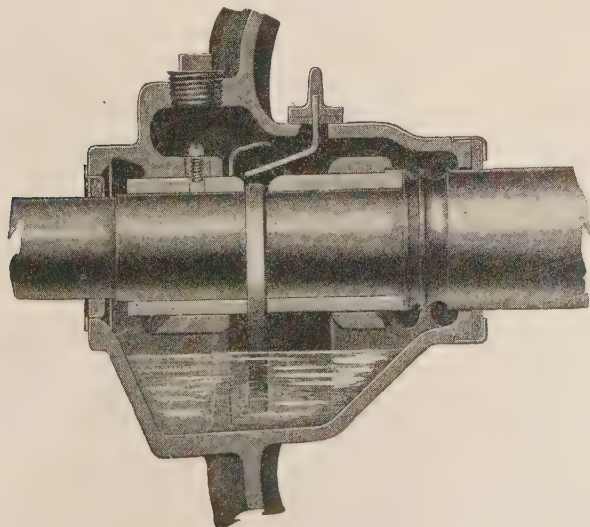
\$1,000, upon the condition that the article be relabeled under the supervision of the U. S. bureau of chemistry.

Central Oil & Fertilizer Co., Macon, Ga., shipped 400 sacks of cottonseed meal from Georgia into North Carolina, in March of 1923. They were labeled in part: "100 lbs. Net Good Cotton Seed Meal \*\*\* Guaranteed Analysis Ammonia (minimum), 7.00%." The U. S. attorney for the Western District of North Carolina filed a libel praying seizure and condemnation. Analyses of samples of the article showed it contained less than 7% of ammonia. Adulteration and misbranding was alleged. The Central Oil & Fertilizer Co. filed a bond of \$1,000 in conformity with section 10, and the court ordered the product released upon payment of the costs of the proceedings, stipulating that it be not used for food purposes.

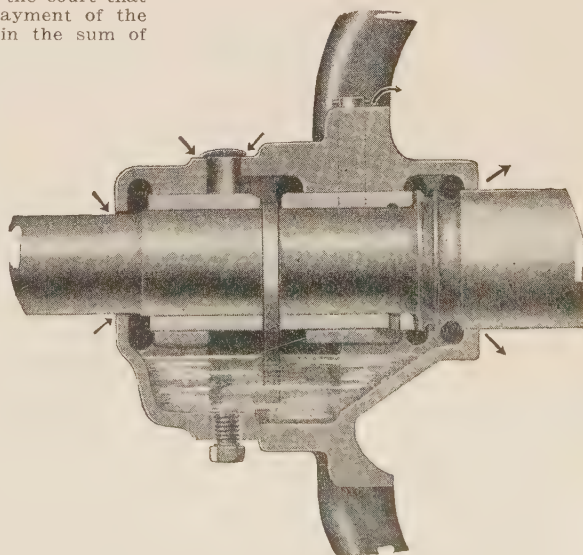
San Francisco Milling Co., Ltd., shipped in various consignments quantities of rolled barley, which was misbranded, from California into the Territory of Hawaii. The greater portion of the article was labeled in part: (Sack) "Rld Barley 75 Lbs. Net." The remainder was labeled in part: (Sack) "Hilo Prince Special Rolled Barley, 75 Lbs. Net." Examination showed the sacks to contain less than the quantity shown on the labels. Misbranding was alleged in an information filed by the United States attorney for the Northern District of California. A plea of nolo contendere to the information was entered on behalf of the defendant company on Mar. 29, 1923, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.

Eastern Cotton Oil Co. shipped 250 sacks of cottonseed meal from Edenton, N. C., to Oxford, Pa., on or about Nov. 8, 1923. U. S. attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania filed a libel charging the product with being misbranded. It was labeled in part: "Perfection Cotton Seed Meal 100 Lbs. Net \*\*\* Guarantee Protein not less than 41.00% Equivalent to Ammonia 8.00%." The product was deficient in protein and the article was offered for sale under the distinctive name of another article. The Eastern Cotton Oil Co. claimed the property and obtained the release of the product upon payment of costs and execution of a bond for \$1,000, on the condition that the article be relabeled under the supervision of the U. S. bureau of chemistry.

Rogers By-Products Co., a corporation, trading at Aurora, Ill., shipped various consignments of misbranded digester tankage, from Illinois into Iowa, and Indiana at various times. The U. S. attorney for the northern district of Illinois filed a libel charging misbranding. The article was labeled in part: "Hyklass \*\*\* Digester Tankage Guaranteed Analysis Protein 60%" and another quantity was labeled in part: "The Rogers By-Products Company, of Aurora, Ill., Guarantees this Hyklass Digester Tankage to contain not less than \*\*\* 60.0 per cent. of crude protein." Analyses by the bureau of chemistry of a sample taken from each of the four consignments showed them to be deficient in protein. A plea of guilty was entered on behalf of the defendant company on Nov. 21, 1923, and the court imposed a fine of \$200.



The Sealed-Sleeve Motor Bearing.



Old Style Bearing with Holes for Entry of Dust.



# Seeds

CARMEL, IND.—C. Y. Foster & Son, seed dealers, are adding a complete line of mill feeds to their line of seeds.

FILER, IDA.—The Everett B. Clark Seed Co. will erect a warehouse here soon, according to M. B. Clark, local manager.

JEFFERSON, IA.—Harry Sunfield, well known in the grass seed man, is now associated with the Jefferson Seed Houses.

ODENSE, DENMARK.—Robert Thomas, formerly connected with L. Daehnfeldt, has established a wholesale field seed business.

CARTHAGE, MO.—J. W. Tucker, of Tuckers' Seed House, died on June 2, age 68 years. For 17 years Mr. Tucker had been pres. of the firm.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.—L. B. Ammerman now manages the Morris & Snow Seed Co., D. F. Reichard having disposed of his interests in the firm.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A. J. Gallagher has entered the seed field as local buying agent for several eastern jobbers. He has opened an office in this city.

CLARKSVILLE, TEX.—Clarksville Gin & Seed Co. was recently incorporated by H. H. Lennox, D. C. Lennox and F. A. Antone with a capital stock of \$35,000.

PORTER, OKLA.—Nunn's Pedigreed Seed & Stock Farm has been incorporated by C. N. Nunn, C. F. Lynde, and J. F. Darby with a capital stock of \$15,000.

AUGUSTA, IND.—Feeds, coal and other lines are being added to the seed business of the E. J. Klingensmith Seed Co., which is building a spur switch in its grounds here.

BOSTON, MASS.—The Lombard Feed Co., Inc., has recently been incorporated by R. S. Lombard, pres.; R. J. Morse, treas.; and T. B. Lombard; with a capital stock of \$5,000.

NORFOLK, VA.—M. Alfred Vestergaard is the present manager of the Norfolk office of the Williams Seed Co. Mr. Vestergaard is a capable seedsman with 15 years of experience.

PATERSON, N. J.—The partnership of A. Ban Grouw and C. B. Houseward, seed dealers under the firm name of Van Grouw-Houseward Co. was dissolved by mutual consent on June 1, 1924.

MILWAUKEE, WIS.—A cargo of flax seed consisting of 102,165 bushels, consigned to Wm. O. Goodrich Co., shipped from Port Arthur on June 5, was unloaded at the Rialto Elevator June 12.

NASHVILLE, TENN.—John Crutchfield, whose long association with the seed business has given him a thoro knowledge of the field, is now connected with Chas. A. Hill & Co., dealing in wholesale seeds.

## Receipts and Shipments of Seeds.

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1923, were as follows:

FLAXSEED				
	Receipts—		Shipments—	
	1924	1923	1924	1923
Chicago, bus.	231,000	180,000	2,000	21,000
Duluth, bus.	94,248	541,863	129,842	386,245
Milwaukee, bus.	5,720	10,080	1,233	134,579
Minneapolis, bus.	296,000	481,030	77,600	53,230
New York, bus.	470,000			
Superior, bus.	74,010	84,369	46,164	9,811
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	315,000	355,000	416,000	353,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	150,000	93,736	782,965	984,017
Toledo	171		3	575
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	41,000	109,000	230,000	75,000
New York, lbs.			49	
Milwaukee, lbs.	1,155	7,710	691,625	653,709
Toledo	24	380	35	372
KAFIR AND MILO				
Kansas City, bus.	261,800	49,500	274,000	112,000
St. Joseph, bus.		4,500		
St. Louis, bus.	13,200	19,200	34,420	8,170
ALSKE				
Toledo	62	34	1	52

CHICAGO, ILL.—Geo. P. Perkins, with the Illinois Commission Co., Chicago, for 18 years, and operating on the Chicago Board of Trade for 30 years, is expected to open a seed brokerage business here soon.

ROME, GA.—Curry-Arrington Co., proprietors of the Beechwood Seed Farms extensively growing okra seed and pearl millet, is building a new 4-story plant which is expected to be completed by the first of September. It is to cost about \$50,000.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—A sharp advance in the values of what little flaxseed of the old crop is left has occurred and offerings of new crop September forward are very limited, at 6 to 8 cents higher than a few weeks ago.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

COLUMBIA, S. C.—B. B. Kirkland Seed Co. is erecting a 1-story warehouse at a cost of \$25,000, to be used by the wholesale department of the heavier seeds. The site is 150x75 feet and the building is expected to be completed by September or October.

LAWRENCEBURG, TENN.—The warehouse of the Remke Seed & Grain Co. recently burned with a loss of about \$5,000. Only a small amount of stocks were in storage. The firm now expects to erect a modern plant in connection with another seed house in a nearby town.

SPRINGFIELD, MO.—Officers elected at the annual election of the Springfield Seed Co. were: R. R. Ricketts, pres.; W. D. Murray, 1st vice-pres.; E. G. Ricketts, 2nd vice-pres.; E. A. Davis, sec'y-treas. W. J. Schaffitzel was elected a member of the board of directors to succeed M. C. Baker.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.—D. A. Sherwood has sold his interests in the Sherwood Seed Co. to Cy F. Voorhies and his brother Harry Voorhies. The firm has been reorganized with C. F. Voorhies as pres. and his brother as sec'y-treas., and is incorporated under the name of Sherwood Seed Co., Inc.

PARIS, KY.—The Central Kentucky Co-operative Blue Grass Seed Ass'n has turned over its entire holdings of old seed to Woodford Spears & Sons, J. S. Wilson, and Spears, Kiser Co. These firms have agreed to dispose of it in such a manner as will bring better prices for both the old and new crops.

RED LODGE, MONT.—The Beartooth Seed Co. has been organized by Albert Platz, of Billings, one of the owners of the Montana & Dakota Grain Co. It will be in charge of A. J. Hole. Contract has been made for 375 acres of peas and plans are made for the extensive raising of seed peas next year.

DALLAS, TEX.—The Robert Nicholson Seed Co. recently purchased the 100x110 ft. building it occupies for \$60,000. The building has a full sized basement and 2 upper floors, a total floor space of 30,000 square feet. It is fully equipped with recleaning machines, unloading elevators, storage bins, etc., has loading platforms on 2 sides and a double railroad trackage on 1 side.

TOLEDO, O.—Clover seed around \$12.50 looks plenty high enough to us. Farmers continue to sow other seeds and we have carried over

a fair stock of red clover. Speculative trade is the lightest in years. Unless we have a crop calamity we feel present prices discount everything bullish in the situation and favor sales of December clover on all bulges.—C. A. King & Co.

PORTLAND, ORE.—Edwin C. Johnson, pres. of the Portland Seed Co., which he founded in 1892, recently died at the Portland Surgical Hospital, following a short illness from pneumonia. He was a native of Sweden, coming to this country at the age of 10. Two daughters, Mrs. C. H. Tisdale, Sutherlin, Ore., and Miss Florence Johnson, Portland, and one son, Edwin Johnson, Portland, survive him.

TOLEDO, O.—Moisture is plentiful to give the seed crop a start. Most acreage reports show comparisons with last year which was short. Scattered reports complain of winter killing. Iowa dealer writes that clover acreage is big but no seed in first crop. Too many heavy rains. Very little will be cut for hay until after July 4th, which will reduce chances of seed in second cutting.—Southworth & Co.

MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—Argentine speculators must have succeeded with their June squeeze in flaxseed, which terminated June 18, and was followed by declining prices for a few days. Apparently there is a July shortage for prices have advanced beyond the high price during June to the highest point on flaxseed. Reports show Europe to be buying at the advance. It is possible that the lower prices lately quoted for September may be advanced.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA.—At a farm congress recently held here, a plan was developed whereby approved seed wheat will be distributed to small, selected demonstration farms where it will be sowed, cultivated and harvested under the supervision of the A. & M. college. The seed is to be sold to the growers at cost by flour millers who will reserve the right to buy any surplus after growers have reserved seed for the 1925 planting. H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Ass'n, was a member of the com'te which presented the adopted plan. The Oklahoma Millers' League has endorsed the movement.

TOLEDO, O.—Our Mr. Doering, who covered a large part of Indiana recently, says that red clover is a wonderful crop everywhere throughout that section. It looks like 100% clover crop both as to acreage and growth. He says there is very little timothy where he has been. Reports on both clover and alsike from the far west discouraging. Acreage is small and due to lack of moisture crop outlook is poor. Thruout Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Illinois the reports are varied. Many report short acreage of red clover and some winter killing. Some sections report on account of excessive rains weeds are almost as thick as the clover.—Southworth & Co.

IMPORTS OF forage plant seeds, permitted entry in the United States under the seed importation act, for the period between July 1, 1923, and May 31, 1924, in pounds, were: Alfalfa, 12,087,500; Canada blue grass, 813,100; alsike clover, 11,015,400; crimson clover, 7,576,000; red clover, 24,728,900; white clover, 1,344,900; clover mixtures, 74,000; meadow fescue, 300; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 564,100; foxtail millet, 184,200; orchard grass, 603,400; rape, 6,578,200; redtop 400; English ryegrass, 1,897,000; Italian ryegrass, 1,033,700; timothy, 100; hairy vetch, 2,940,800; and spring vetch, 1,033,400; compared with imports for the same period a year before: Alfalfa, 8,282,800; Canada blue grass, 835,700; alsike clover, 5,566,100; crimson clover, 2,181,400; red clover, 447,900; white clover, 465,700; clover mixtures, 20,100; agrostis mixtures, 2,600; grass mixtures, 100; broom-corn millet, 4,827,100; foxtail millet, 65,300; orchard grass, 768,000; rape, 6,384,100; redtop, 11,400; English ryegrass, 1,739,300; Italian ryegrass, 848,300; hairy vetch, 1,589,000; and spring vetch, 1,828,900.

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## Wisconsin Seed Growers to Meet.

The mid-summer meeting of Wisconsin seed growers will be held at Madison, Wis., July 15-16. The seedsmen's part and the state's responsibility in weed control will be discussed by Henry Michels and A. L. Stone, respectively. The seedsmen will be welcomed to Madison by J. D. Jones, Jr., Wisconsin commissioner of agriculture. F. W. Kellogg, pres. Wholesale Grass Seed Dealers Ass'n, will respond. A trip to University Hill farm is planned as one of the feature events. Other speakers will be: Profs. R. A. Moore, Geo. Briggs, L. F. Graber, Dr. David Schmidt, Prof. J. G. Dickson and Dr. E. B. Fred.

## Plant Experiments Made with Artificial Light.

Discovery that the seasonal blossoming and fruiting of plants is caused by the length of day led the U. S. Department of Agriculture to experiment with electric lights of various colors and intensities in the growing of plants under artificial conditions. Normal plants producing normal seed were produced in experiments conducted with 60 varieties of vegetable life, including a number of the grass family, by means of specially designed apparatus to which no daylight could enter.

The light rays from gas-filled tungsten lamps were filtered thru a layer of running water which carried away most of the heat but interfered very little with the passage of light. Using colored glass or colored chemicals in the water made it possible to simulate sunlight, and produce light of varying intensities equal to sunlight. The day-length was regulated by electric time switches, turning the lights on and off at the desired time. With this apparatus daily and seasonable changes were made at complete variance to the days and seasons outside.

## Resolutions Offered on Canadian Stock Seed.

The question of providing foundation stock seed from which commercial seed might be produced was recently threshed out at a meeting of the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n.

Com'ites composed of horticulturists, agronomists and cerealists brot in recommendations, which were adopted, and a copy, as resolutions, was sent to the Minister of Agriculture.

Foundation seed is to be defined as that class of seed produced by plant breeders only, according to the resolutions. It would not be subject to the grade standards of the Canadian Seeds Act, since it is a product of cross-breeding, and selection from individual plants.

Transferring the foundation seed from the originator to another party is to cause it to become elite stock seed. This must receive recognition and be approved by an inspector of the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n, and must pass the standards of purity and other regulations set for elite stock seed in the Canadian Seeds Act, before it can be sold. Should the field inspector of the Ass'n have any doubt concerning the elite stock seed, he is authorized to send samples to a plant breeder, named by the Minister of Agriculture, for examination. If necessary, the ass'n must provide for trial plot tests.

The meeting adopted resolutions recommending slight alterations in the standards for registered seed as given in the Seed Act. If these are incorporated in an amendment to the Act the number of cultivated seeds per pound will be lowered from 1 in 5 pounds to 1 in 2 pounds of seed. The word "generation" after "registered", as "Registered First Generation," "Registered Second Generation," etc., would also be added. The germination standard for Extra No. 1 grade would be lowered to the same percentage as for No. 1 seed and the weight per bushel would be equal to standard weights provided by law under the recommendations.

## Friends of the Howell-Barkley Bill.

The remarkable thing about this bill which unquestionably is intended to strengthen the position of the railway employees in all negotiations, is that it has the active support in Congress of the "farm bloc," as well as of all the strength that organized labor can muster. It is placed in the forefront of the "reform" measures now being pressed upon Congress.

Surely the principle that the public is entitled to representation in the determination of railroad wages, together with the employing companies and employees, is sound and should not be abandoned. Railroad charges are paid, and must be paid, ultimately by the public, and the direct wage-payments of the companies take approximately one-half of their gross receipts. It hardly can be contended that it would be sound policy to have the railroad employees fix their own pay, or that the defense of the public against unduly high wage expenditures should rest entirely with the railroad companies. They are anxious for peace with their employees, and may be over-ready to grant demands which they can pass on the public. This is the more likely to be so with the strong companies, who are now obliged under the Esch-Cummins law to divide their net earnings above 6 per cent with the Government.

It is a strange situation when Senators and representatives claiming particularly to represent the farmers are all actively co-operating in the effort to eliminate the public representation, although complaining of freight charges at the same time.—*National City Bank Letter.*

## Books Received

**THE YEAR BOOK FOR 1924**, for the year ending May 1, contains 112 pages of statistics on grain, seeds, feed, provisions, live stock, crops, imports, exports, etc., and is a valuable, authoritative trade compilation. Compiled by the Price Current-Grain Reporter, Chicago; price, \$1.

**CALCIUM CYANIDE FOR CHINCH-BUG CONTROL**, by W. P. Flint and W. V. Baldur, gives the results of experiments in controlling chinch-bugs with a creosote barrier and 8-inch dead-lines of calcium cyanide placed 2 rods apart along the chinch-bug side of the barrier. Full information on the use of calcium cyanide for this purpose is given in Bulletin No. 249, University of Illinois, Agricultural Experiment Station, Urbana, Ill.

**COMMERCIAL FEEDING STUFFS** contains a condensed report of Indiana's 1923 commercial feed inspection. It gives interesting data on the fertilizing value of commercial feedstuffs, on the average analysis of ordinary cereals and by-product feeds, and shows the feed, tonnage of 1923 divided into 21 classes of feed. A complete table gives the names and addresses of feed manufacturers on the basis of compliance with the Indiana Feeding Stuffs law. A little time spent in study of this table will net considerable information on which firms are reliable manufacturers.—Bulletin No. 278, April, 1924, Purdue University Agricultural Experiment station, Lafayette, Ind.

**TAXATION: THE PEOPLE'S BUSINESS**, by Andrew W. Mellon, Sec'y of the U. S. Treasury, is a simple, non-technical discussion for the layman, of the views of Mr. Mellon and Treasury experts. In it Mr. Mellon simply and concisely gives facts as to the Treasury's program, an interpretation of the ideas underlying its policy and the bearing of the whole controversy on the well-being and prosperity of the community. Fundamental principles of taxation: treasury policies; tax revision; surtaxes; taxation of energy and initiative, taxes on estates, benefits of tax reduction; and tax-exempt securities are completely covered. It is an excellent book on a subject that everyone should be interested in, published by the Mac-Millan Co., New York, N. Y. Price, \$1.25.

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**Robinson Telegraph Cipher Code:** With 1912 and 1917 supplements, is for domestic grain business. Leather bound, \$2.25; cloth bound, \$1.75.

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**Baltimore Export Cable Code:** Hinrich's fourth edition, compiled especially for export grain trade. 152 pages 6 1/2 x 9 inches, bound in leather. Price \$15.00.

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GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
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## Supreme Court Decisions

**Delay in Delivery by Carrier.**—As respects liability for delay delivery of car of produce at consignee's warehouse after business hours on Saturday held in legal effect on the following Monday morning.—*Gulf, C. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Dean. Court of Civil Appeals of Texas.* 261 S. W. 520.

**Limitation of Time to Bring Suit.**—Under the Interstate Commerce Act (Comp. St. § 8563 et seq.), where carrier adopts a reasonable limitation of actions, it will be enforced as against state statutes allowing longer periods for filing suit.—*Hartness v. Iberia & V. R. Co. U. S. District Court, Louisiana.* 297 Fed. 622.

**Market Value on Breach of Contract.**—Where a buyer of wheat breaches a contract, and the purchaser sells on the open market within six days thereafter, and no evidence is offered as to the market value at the time of the breach of the contract of sale, the price received by the seller on the open market will be regarded as the market value.—*Amorita Milling Co. v. Miller. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 225 Pac. 918.

**Seller's Duty to Ship.**—Though ordinarily seller's agreement to deliver "f. o. b. cars" puts burden of procuring cars on seller, where no time was fixed for delivery, but correspondence showed that seller was to ship on buyer's shipping instructions, as buyer could from time to time procure cars, held, that seller was under no obligation to act until buyer gave instructions and procured cars.—*J. H. Hamlen & Son, Inc., v. Rosengrant. Supreme Court of Alabama.* 100 South. 217.

**Station Agent Held Not Authorized by Consignor's Telegram to Deliver Car to Another Than Named Consignee.**—Station agent, wiring consignor of shipment consigned to one not at place of destination for advice as to disposition, held not authorized to deliver to person for whom intended on receipt of telegram advising that car was for him without his having surrendered or ever having had possession of B/L.—*Missouri Pac. R. Co. v. Toll. Supreme Court of Arkansas.* 261 S. W. 652.

**Consignee not Liable for Undercharge.**—Where wheat, which had been reconsigned several times, was sold to defendant f. o. b. cars in defendant's city, and carrier erroneously told defendant that the freight had been paid to a certain point, and defendant paid the freight charges from that point, and paid seller the balance of the purchase price after deducting the freight paid, held, that carrier is estopped from demanding further payment of freight by defendant. Davis, director-general, v. Akron Feed & Milling Co. U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals 296 Fed. 675.

**Assignee of B/L Liable for Demurrage tho Receiving No Notice.**—It is no defense to an action for the recovery of demurrage that the defendant, after the shipment was made, obtained the bill of lading, and is the owner of the freight, and had no notice of the arrival of the freight, where due notice was given to the original consignee as provided by the terms of the bill of lading. By obtaining the bill of lading and accepting the freight thereunder, the defendant assumed the liabilities as well as acquiring the rights of the consignee under the B/L.—*Atchison, T. & S. F. Ry. Co. v. Johnson. Supreme Court of Oklahoma.* 225 Pac. 939.

**Substituting New Contract.**—Where, by original contract, plaintiff agreed to sell 6,000 bushels of oats f. o. b. Fort Worth, Tex., and later agreed to cancel 1,000 bushels of the 4,500 remaining undelivered bushels, and de-

fendant agreed to accept 3,500 bushels on storage at Columbia in satisfaction of the contract, held, that later contract was a novation of the original. A "novation" of a contract is a mutual agreement between all parties concerned for discharge of a valid existing obligation by substitution of a new valid obligation on debtor's part.—*Smith Bros. Grain Co. v. Adluh Milling Co. Supreme Court of South Carolina.* 122 S. E. 868.

**Freight on Import Payable in United States Currency.**—Foreign B/L specified freight charges in pounds, shillings and pence, and providing that, if freight paid at destination, normal rate of exchange was to be used, held not to give option to pay either in American currency or that mentioned in the bill. Freight on an import shipment, though specified in foreign currency, if payable at destination, is payable in American currency. Receipt in full "of the above account" given by carrier upon payment of the freight on an import shipment at the current rate of exchange held not to preclude a recovery by it of additional freight figured at the normal exchange provided for in the B/L.—*Pennsylvania R. Co. v. Cameron. Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.* 124 Atl. 638.

**Shipper's Weights Good on Wagon Loads into Car tho Scales Not Tested for Two Years.**—While the scales on which the 24 wagon loads of wheat comprising this carload were weighed were not shown to be accurate and had not been tested within two years, yet the plaintiff had weighed over 200 wagon loads of wheat constituting 9 other carloads on the same scales during the same shipping season and the defendant had delivered them all to destination in Kansas City without any shortage. So the very considerable shortage on this carload could not be accounted for by some conjectured inaccuracy in plaintiff's scales. Moreover, even if this court should determine that the preponderance of the evidence was not in plaintiff's favor, we would have to go still further and find that there was no evidence on which a verdict for plaintiff could be based, before the verdict and judgment could be set aside.—*Nelson v. Union Pac. R. Co. Supreme Court of Kansas.* 225 Pac. 1066.

**Texas Net Container Act Unconstitutional.**—The makers and sellers of flour and other foodstuffs, ordinarily sold in packages and sacks and which are subject to variations in weight dependent on climatic conditions, cannot be penalized for selling or offering for sale such articles in packages when the net weight is not accurately marked thereon, and the restrictions and conditions imposed by Net Container Act, penalizing the failure so to mark packages, are harsh and oppressive to such extent as to render the act practically incapable of enforcement and violative of Const. U. S. Amend. 14 and Const. Tex. art. 1, § 13, relative to remedy by due course of law. It being impossible under Net Container Act, penalizing failure plainly to mark on packages of food stuffs, offered for sale, the net weight thereof, to determine who are guilty under its forbiddances, since corporations associations, and joint-stock companies, named therein could not be brought before the courts in person and prosecuted for violations of the act, it is therefore unreasonable, indefinite, and of doubtful construction, and its material parts unintelligible, harsh, oppressive, incapable of enforcement, and invalid as depriving citizens v. State. Court of Criminal Appeals of Texas. of property without due process.—*A. C. Overt* 260 S. W. 856.

## Shippers' Grain Not Property of Handlers?

The provisions of the Canada Grain Act are so liberal in the protection of the terminal grain warehousemen against loss cleaning and dockage of grain handled for the account of interior shippers that the elevators at Fort William and Port Arthur, Ont. accumulate each year thousands of bushels of grain legitimately deducted by law from the number of bushels and weight actually delivered by the shipper to the elevator.

The surplus grain has been claimed by the Board of Grain Commissioners under section 95, sub-section 7, of the Canada Grain Act which provides:

In the month of August of each year stock shall be taken of the quantity of each grade of grain in terminal elevators. If in any year after crop year 1919, the total surplus is found in excess of one-quarter of one per cent of the gross amount of grain received in the elevators during the crop year, such excess shall be sold annually by the board of grain commissioners and the proceeds paid to the board, such proceeds to be applied towards administration of the Canada Grain Act in such manner as the governor-in-council shall direct.

Correctly taking the position that this grain does not belong to the Dominion Government, the Eastern Terminal Elevator Co. of Fort William claimed that any surplus over and above the warehouse certificates issued was earned by the elevators as payment for cleaning the grain out of the dockage allowed whereupon the government by the Attorney-General of Canada brought action against the elevator company to recover for the Board of Grain Commissioners the surplus on hand for the year 1920, or in the alternative, the sum of \$43,431.

Justice A. K. McLean in the Exchequer Court at Ottawa, Ont., June 25, held in favor of the elevator company, saying:

I am of the opinion, though not free from doubt, that the contention made by defendant, and as outlined in admissions, is well founded and that defendant is entitled to a deduction of any grain recovered from the balance of screenings, returns for which were made to the owners in cash payment. I am of the opinion that plaintiff's action must fail on the ground that sub-section 7, section 95, of the Canada Grain Act, is beyond the legislative competence of the Dominion Parliament.

This decision places the elevator companies under the same basis as that under which they operated prior to the passage of the amendment to the Act in 1919. It is likely, however, that the government will take an appeal to the Privy Council.

## Buyer to Extend or Buy in Immediately.

Rosenbaum Grain Corporation, Chicago, Ill., plaintiff, v. George Potgetter, Steamboat Rock, Ia., defendant, before Arbitration Com'te No. 1 of the Grain Dealers National Ass'n, composed of O. F. Bast, J. R. Murrel, Jr., and C. S. Rainbolt.

On Sept. 5, 1922, George Potgetter sold thru J. H. Teasdale Commission Co.'s office of Iowa Falls, Ia., contents car of 3 white oats at 34 cents net shipper, delivered Chicago, 90 days shipment.

The Rosenbaum Grain Corporation mailed out the regular confirmation blank, and it is contended that the agent of the Teasdale Commission Co., at Iowa Falls, confirmed to Mr. Potgetter the purchase by telephone, and Teasdale Commission Co. collected brokerage from Rosenbaum Grain Corporation.

The defendant's evidence is that he does not recall having made the sale. It is clear from the evidence submitted that a sale was made to Rosenbaum Grain Corporation and we, therefore, find for the plaintiff on account of default.

This Com'te finds that on Dec. 5, or within a few days after that, it was the duty of the Rosenbaum Grain Corporation to notify Potgetter that he had defaulted in his contract and to learn his intentions in the matter, and then determine what to do. The plaintiffs did not buy in for the defendant until Feb. 21. The purchase of Sept. 5 was made at a basis of about 1½ cents under Chicago spot. On Dec. 5 the average Chicago spot price was 44 cents 1½ cents under this basis, will make a market difference of 8½ cents a bushel. This Com'te finds that three days additional was sufficient time for the plaintiff to determine the status of this contract, for they had private wire service to the office that made the sale.

## Railroad Claims Collected

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References: Any bank, mercantile agency, commission firm or editor of this publication.



Our rules provide that contents of a car of oats shall be 2,000 bus., therefore, we find for the plaintiff in the sum of \$170, and the defendant is ordered to pay this sum to the plaintiff, and the defendant is assessed the costs of this arbitration.

## Changes in Rates

As shown by tariffs recently filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission the carriers have made the following changes in rates:

**C. P. & St. L. tariff No. 11940-E**, effective July 2, eliminates the routing via the I. C. R. R. to Chicago.

**A. T. & S. F. supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 5655-A-2** lowers certain rates on wheat and corn, effective Aug. 16.

**C. I. & L. supplement No. 6 to tariff No. 520-B**, effective July 29, contains a reissue of rates on grain, grain products, and grain by-products.

**C. R. I. & P. supplement No. 20 to tariff No. 28675-F**, effective July 22, makes certain reductions in proportional rates on wheat and wheat flour, corn, and alfalfa feed.

**C. & E. I. supplement No. 20 to tariff No. 600**, effective July 25, makes certain reductions in the proportional rates on grain products moving from Chicago, Chicago Heights, and Joliet, Ill., to certain stations south and west.

**L. A. Lowrey supplement No. 2-A to tariff 20-N** and supplement No. 14-A to tariff 20-M, effective June 21, cancels the exception shown for account of the Wabash Ry. on agricultural limestone, on Illinois intrastate traffic.

**L. A. Lowrey supplement No. 2-B to tariff 20-N** and supplement No. 14-B to tariff 20-M cancels the exception shown for account of the C. & E. I. Ry. on agricultural limestone on Illinois intrastate traffic, effective June 27.

**C. & A. supplement No. 12 to tariff No. 28-D** postpones the effective date of item No. 145-A, supplement No. 10 to I. C. C. No. A-1367, tariff No. 28-D, and item No. 140, I. C. C. No. A-1732, tariff No. 28-E, on interstate traffic, until Sept. 29, 1924.

**E. B. Boyd supplement No. 15 to circular No. 1-R** of Western Trunk Lines makes certain changes in the rules, regulations and exceptions to classifications governing the handling of grain, grain products, grain by-products and feed, effective Aug. 1.

**C. & E. I. supplement No. 19 to tariff No. 600** amends page 12 of supplement No. 18, effective July 20, canceling rates on cottonseed ashes, cotton seed cake, cotton seed hulls and cotton seed meal from Joppa, Thebes, and Thebes Transfer, Ill., to East St. Louis, Ill., St. Louis, Mo., and Pekin and Peoria, Ill.

**M. P. supplement No. 10 to tariff No. 6024-E**, effective July 31, increases the rate on lime, in carloads, from East St. Louis, Ill., to Mt. Vernon, Ill., to 9 cents per 100 lbs., and increases the rate on grain and grain products, in carloads, from East St. Louis to Pittsburgh, Scranton, and Keystone, Ill., to 11½ cents per 100 lbs.

**A. T. & S. F. tariff No. 7481-J**, effective Aug. 2, contains general, miscellaneous and proportional rates, and rules and regulations applying on grain products and seeds, moving from stations in Colorado, Kansas, Missouri and Oklahoma, also Superior, Neb., on the A. T. & S. F., I. C. & S. F., and L. & T., to points in Alabama, Arkansas, Kansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, Oklahoma, Tennessee and Texas.

**C. & A. tariff No. 1574-G** cancels tariff No. 1574-F, giving rules and rates on grain, grain products, seeds, hay and straw, in carloads, from Kansas City, Mo., when originating beyond, also Blue Springs, Fulton, Gilliam, Glasgow, Higginsville, Marshall, Mayview, Mexico, Odessa, and Slater, Mo., as provided in item No. 10, to Cairo, Ill., proper, or when for beyond, Evansville, Ind., when for beyond, and Cincinnati, O., Jeffersonville, Ind., and Louisville, Ky., when for southeastern or Carolina territories; also Mississippi Valley points and stations in Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Gulf ports and Key West, Fla., when for export, effective July 15.

## Rates to Portland Unreasonable.

Contending that the rate on wheat, flour and coarse grains, in carloads, from Harrington, Wash., to Portland, Ore., via Spokane, Wash., was unreasonable to the extent that it exceeded 27.5 cent, the Portland Flouring Mills Co. brot a case against the G. N. Ry. before the Interstate Commerce Commission in docket No. 13776. The commission said:

The complaint seeks to equalize the defendants' Harrington rates via Spokane and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle with those from the Northern Pacific points in the same territory via Pasco, which would afford Portland shippers the Puget Sound basis. To this the interveners object, stating that the greater mileage to Portland via either Puget Sound or Spokane than to Puget Sound direct warrants a greater differential than that of 3.5 cents now published over the Puget Sound route. The differences in distance are approximately 180 miles and 139 miles, respectively. While Harrington alone is here under consideration, the effect of granting the rates sought would be a reduction to the same basis of rates from all stations on the Great Northern between Spokane and Adrian, Wash. The average distance from the Northern Pacific points to Portland is 89 miles less than that from Harrington via Puget Sound and 46 miles less than that from Harrington via Spokane over the route sought. Interveners say that the contention of complainant for a parity with Puget Sound from Harrington is contrary to the principle supported by it in Inland Empire Shippers League v. Director General, 59 I. C. C., 321.

We find that the assailed rates over the Great Northern and the Spokane, Portland & Seattle via Spokane were, are, and for the future will be unreasonable to the extent that they exceeded, exceed, or may exceed 27.5 cents.

## Reparations Awarded.

THE CHARGES collected on 4 carloads of rice flour, moving from Seattle, Wash., to New Orleans, La., were found applicable and reasonable in I. C. C. No. 13556, C. E. Grosjean Rice Milling Co. v. Director General, as agent.

REPARATION WAS awarded the Larowe Milling Co. in its hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission, No. 12905, against the A. T. & S. F. Ry. et al. The combination rates on cottonseed cake and meal moving in carloads from Texas common points to points in eastern trunk-line and New England territories intermediate to New York, N. Y., Boston, Mass., and other eastern basing points, were found unreasonable. Reasonable rates were prescribed.

CANCELLATION OF the provision for free off-line haul and transit arrangement at Springfield, Mo., on grain originating at points on the St. L. & S. F. west of Neodesha, Kan., and north of Enid, Okla., was found justified in I. C. C. investigation and suspension docket No. 2036. The cancellation was protected by the Meyer Milling Co., of Springfield, and ordered suspended until June 14, 1924, by the Interstate Commerce Commission. Under the last hearing the order of suspension was vacated.

A CARLOAD of hay shipped from Avoca, Mich., to Camp Jackson, S. C., by Toberman, Mackey & Co., consigned to the Depot Quartermaster, the shipment was rejected because of poor quality, on the day it was delivered. Much correspondence followed and demurrage charges accrued. The Toberman firm refused to guarantee the accrued charges so the carrier sold the hay to satisfy demurrage of \$330. In I. C. C. No. 14262, Toberman, Mackey & Co. v. Director General, as agent, the charges were found to have been legally assessed.

IN I. C. C. No. 14159, Helena Traffic Bureau et al v. Missouri Pacific R. R. Co. et al., the rates on grain and grain products, in carloads, moving from Illinois and western territory points to Helena, Ark., were found not unreasonable; the rates on grain and grain products, maintained or participated in by the M. P. over its west-side route from points in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, except St. Louis, to Helena, were found prejudicial to Helena and preferential of Memphis, Tenn. Reparations were denied. Fourth-section relief was granted to the C. R. I. & P. with respect to rates from certain points on its line.

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### Lost An End Gate and Some Wheat.

Last November a long, lank, lazy laggard guided a team of worn out horses into my driveway and asked, "What yuh paying for wheat?"

After pointing to the prices posted on the blackboard, I asked, "Whre is your end gate?" Dumbfounded, he stared woefully at his half-filled wagon and muttered, "My wife will give you hell for cheating me."

Inquiry developed evidence showing that his endgate had dropped out seven miles from town and the tired man had not looked at his load once during the entire trip.—E. D. R.



## Patents Granted

**1,498,379. Seed Treating Machine.** Seed and powder are introduced into a drum having spiral slats on its inner surface to scoop and mix. The drum turns on hollow axles.

**1,499,319. Belt Conveyor.** Jas. C. Reid, Jr., assignor to the Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland, O. The belt is driven by a pair of pulleys away from the ends of the run.

**1,497,603. Conveyor.** Albert H. Stebbins, Los Angeles, Cal. The movement of the material thru a trough is promoted by a back and forth movement imparted by an unbalanced wheel.

**1,497,602. Elevator.** Albert H. Stebbins, Los Angeles, Cal. In the feed hopper at the lower part of the casing is a swinging gate to prevent air from leaving the casing. In the discharge spout at the head of the leg is a similar swinging gate to prevent air from entering the casing.

**1,497,392. Automatic Weighing Device.** Jas. B. Van Deren, Hennessey, Okla. The two doors of the two compartments are simultaneously operated in reversed directions by levers mounted on the container, the leverages increasing during opening and decreasing during closing movement.

**1,498,776. Pneumatic Pressure Current Conveyor.** Geo. Bernert, Milwaukee, Wis. The duct thru which the material is blown has a pocket to receive material accumulating in the duct under adverse conveying conditions. The pocket has a restricted outlet which gradually clears the pocket of the accumulated material.

**1,498,461. Car Seal.** Lee A. Logan, Edgemont, S. D. The seal comprises a strap, a head at one end and a slotted part at the other end, tongues and guides on the head for engaging the slotted part of the strap, a two-part covering member for the head and slotted part of the strap which are adapted to be crimped over.

**1,497,601. Dust Collecting Unit.** Albert H. Stebbins, Los Angeles, Cal. A pipe extends in a horizontal direction from the blast side of the fan to the blast dust collector, and another pipe extends from the suction dust collector to the suction side of the fan, both pipes having holes along the lower side to let in air to break up dust bars that tend to form.

**1,497,619. Belt Conveyor.** Ferdinand F. Waechter and Wm. S. Campbell, assignors to Link-Belt Co., Chicago, Ill. The belt has a carrying and a return run, a main drive at the discharge end and an auxiliary drive for the return run at the opposite end of the belt. A booster belt is located between the carrying run and the return run and in contact with both so as to provide an uninterrupted carrying surface for the main belt.

**1,496,896. Wheat Treating Device.** Jas. F. Laffoon, Kansas City, Mo. The device comprises a tower and stream-dividing devices in spaced relation within the tower, each stream-dividing device having a receiving mouth co-extensive with the interior of the tower and having a plurality of inset, restricted outlets.

**1,499,515. Air and Other Separator.** Geo. H. Fraser, Brooklyn, N. Y. The separating chamber is partitioned, the material descending across an endless current passage, while below the partitioning are means to cause a fluid current to flow across the path to float fine material, with means to separate the fine material from the current.

**1,499,623. Automatic Weighing Apparatus.** Marius Mathieu, Paris, France. The scale pan is supported by two levers oscillably mounted in a frame. On an axle journaled in the frame is a cam with a rectifying curve. Partly wound around the cam is a metal band connected at the other end to the supporting levers of the scale pan. An oscillating arm is keyed on the axle of the beam, balanced by a counterweight on a downwardly extending lever.

**1,497,993. Car Seal.** Herbert D. Smart, Nashua, N. H. The strap element is bent upon itself, near one end providing overlapping portions, one portion having a locking tongue and the other portion having an inclined shoulder, the strap being provided near its free end with a co-acting locking tongue and a casing receiving the bent end of the strap and having an inclined shoulder to co-act with the first named inclined shoulder, the casing embodying a strip bent transversely upon itself forming oppositely arranged portions which are secured together at their edges.

**1,499,832. Conveying Apparatus.** Eugene E. Lindahl, Oak Park, and Corwin S. Jones, Maywood, Ill., assignors to the Webster Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill. Combined with a belt is a troughing-roll unit mounted in a plane transverse to the belt for troughing and guiding said belt, the unit comprising a substantially central horizontal roll and upwardly inclined lateral rolls and adjustable supporting and positioning means whereby the central roll may be bodily moved forwardly relative to the lateral rolls in the direction of travel of the belt to adjustably position the central roll in advance of the lateral rolls.

**1,498,286. Feed Mixing Machine.** Warren J. Marsh, Seattle, Wash. The casing of the mixer is provided at one end with an inlet hopper and an inlet pipe, the end of the casing being closed, a head secured upon the other end of the casing and provided with an opening, a plate slidably associated with the head whereby to partially cover the opening, shafts arranged alongside each other and rotatable within the casing, and a plurality of mixing blades carried by each of the shafts, the blades at the end of the casing beneath the hopper, being formed double and the blades toward the other end of the casing being formed single, the last-named blades being arranged spirally upon the shaft.

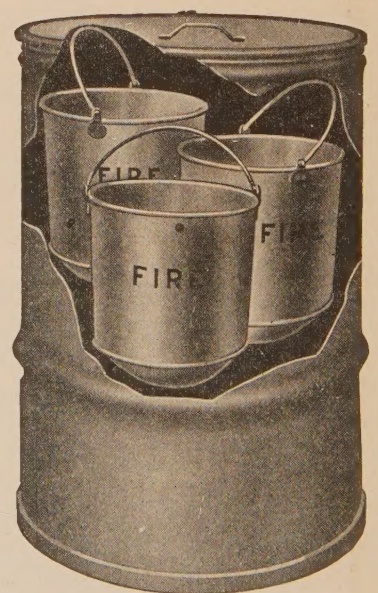
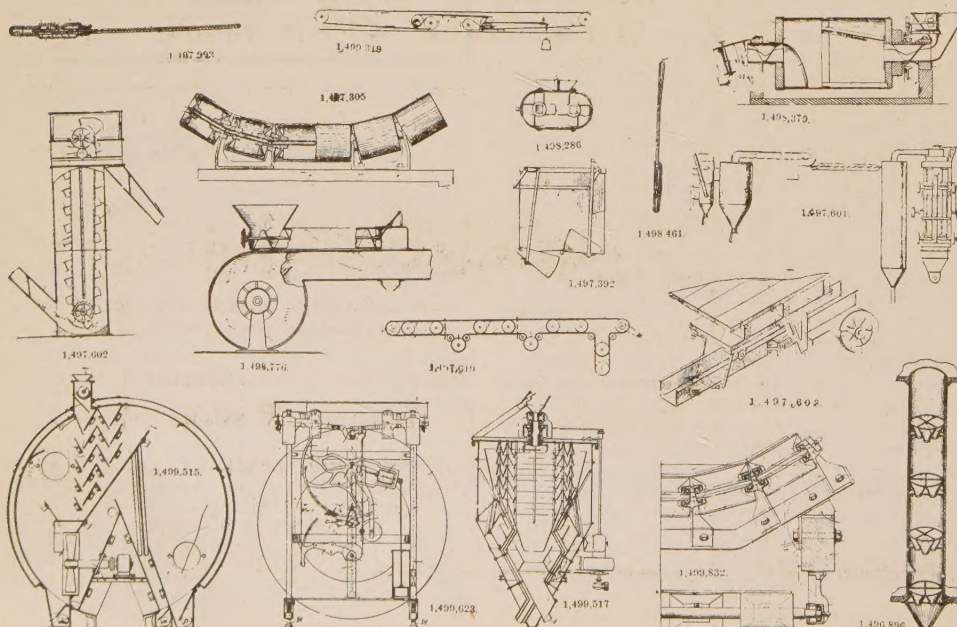
**1,497,305. Support for Conveyor Belts.** Edgar P. Sawhill, Cleveland, O., assignor to Brown Hoisting Machinery Co., Cleveland. The idlers have one-piece supports combined with a plurality of shaft supports having hub-like members at their upper ends, slidable bearings therein with recesses in the same for the reception of the pulley shafts, shafts in the pulleys that project a suitable distance from the pulley hubs to enter recesses when the pulleys are between a given pair of standards.

**1,496,833. Stock Food and Process of Making Same.** Earl C. Sherrard, Madison, Wis., dedicated to the people of the United States. A process for preparing a stock food from cellulose containing material which consists in subjecting said material to a digestion for 10 to 20 minutes at a steam pressure of 100 to 120 pounds in the presence of a quantity of acid equivalent to 0.5 per cent to 2.5 per cent of the dry weight of the original material, then extracting the mass with hot water, partially neutralizing the acids in the solution so obtained with a neutralizing agent, such as lime, settling to remove insoluble material, decanting, and, after evaporation to a thick syrup, mixing the syrup with the solid extracted residue from which part of the moisture has been removed.

**1,499,517. Separator.** Geo. H. Fraser, Brooklyn, N. Y. Mounted in a chamber is a receptacle having upper and lower openings communicating therewith, a lower receptacle having an open upper part affording communication between the chamber and the lower opening, means for supplying material to be separated to the upper receptacle, means for causing a fluid current to flow through upper receptacle and upper opening into said chamber and return between the receptacles to the lower opening, filtering means within the casing for intercepting particles floating in such current comprising downwardly extending faces in the path of and opposed to such current and affording downward ways for intercepted particles and affording intermediate of such ways apertures affording inwardly extending passages for such current, and means below such passages for resisting upward flow of such current relatively to them.

A. P. HUSBAND, sec'y of the Millers National Federation, has been granted leave of absence for July and on July 4, accompanied by his daughter Dorothy, he will sail for Europe on the steamer George Washington.

WENDEL FARRIS, counsel for the Vancouver Harbor Commission says, "We will ask the grain trade inquiry for the establishment of inspection facilities here which will effectually eliminate even the vestige of suspicion."



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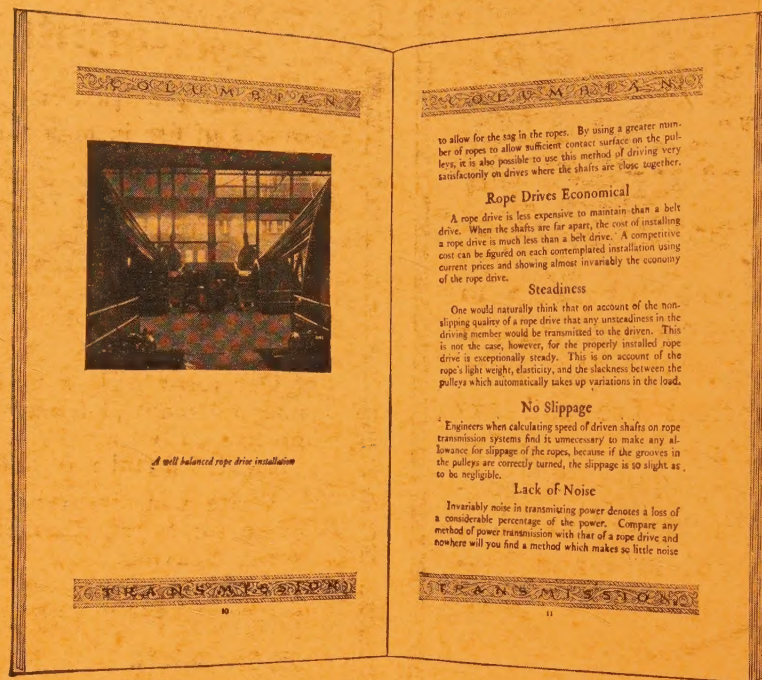
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